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Predation by the Fire Ant, *Solenopsis invicta*, on the Three-toed Box Turtle, *Terrapene carolina triunguis*

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Introduction

The imported fire ant, *Solenopsis invicta* Buren, has been noted as a serious predator of many forms of wildlife. It has decimated other ant populations (Morris and Steigman, 1993) and has significantly decreased the abundance of other species of arthropods (Porter and Savignano, 1990). It has been known for many years that the ants will prey on ground-nesting mammals (Hill, 1969) and on birds (Johnson, 1962). Published literature implicating it as a predator on reptiles and amphibians is surprisingly scarce. Mount et al. (1981) discuss *Solenopsis* predation on the eggs of *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*. And Mount (1981) reports numerous accounts of fire ants destroying eggs and offspring of various turtle and lizard species, speculating that they are responsible in part for declines of many species in Alabama. In the same paper he mentions field notes from J. L. Landers describing a hatchling *Terrapene carolina* found covered in fire ants and subsequently dying. But I am not aware of any published reports of fire ants attacking and killing adult turtles of any species.

Observations of fire ant predation on the box turtle

In May 1992, three box turtles, *Terrapene carolina triunguis*, were collected within several weeks of each other, and were kept in a large fenced-in enclosure (9 × 16.5 m). Two of the turtles were adults, collected locally in Bastrop county, Texas. One was found on County Road 73, the other was found on County Road 55. The third turtle was a subadult from north Texas. The fenced area had been treated previously for fire ants, *Solenopsis invicta*, with Logic® and Amdro®, and there were no large visible mounds left, although there were isolated small colonies that appeared occasionally and were treated with a pyrethrin-based pesticide as they were found. The turtles were fed a diet of assorted fruit, vegetables and dogfood, but generally lived in a semiwild state, foraging for insects and plants in the enclosure. They were given water once or twice a week either by soaking them in a plastic tub or watering the whole area with a sprinkler. The grass and mixed weeds in the enclosure were high (30 cm) and included green briar, thistle and blackberry. Additional shade was provided by a cedar elm tree.

The smallest of the turtles, after being missed for two weeks, was found dead in an area of thick grass; ants were actively feeding on its remains, which had been reduced to very little other than shell and bones. Two weeks later, one of the adult turtles was discovered out in the open on bare ground, partially closed up in its shell, and covered with fire ants. The turtle's eyes had ants on them and were very swollen. This turtle was immediately placed in a bucket with about an inch-and-a-half of water, and soaked for about an hour, which got rid of most of the ants. The turtle never recovered; it died less than 24 hours after being found. At this point, the area was inspected for ants, and all ant mounds discovered were sprayed with pyrethrin. I thought at the time that the ants may have been attracted to the remains of food (peach) on the turtle. The other turtle was inspected and soaked to clean it off. Three days later, this turtle was found in a condition just like the previous one, covered in ants with the plastron closed most of the way. It was soaked in water to remove the ants, but died within 24 hours.

In the summer of 1993, another adult box turtle, *T. c. triunguis*, was discovered overwhelmed by *Solenopsis* in the middle of a paved street in the suburbs of White Settlement, Tarrant County (Stan Speegle, pers. com.). It was immobile, with the plastron closed. I examined it shortly after it was found; though covered in ant stings, the eyes were not swollen shut. This turtle was soaked briefly in water; and it seemed to recover after several hours.

In early August of 1994, two adult three-toed box turtles were found overrun by fire ants (Alan Tennant, pers. com.). Both were found in late morning, and both were close to damp areas. The first one was found on Littig Road, Travis County, Texas. This turtle was slowly moving across the road; the eyes were completely swollen shut. This turtle was collected and brought back. It was offered food (dogfood and strawberries) but refused. It died two days later. The second turtle was found on a dirt road between County Road 3000 and State Highway 696 in Bastrop County, Texas. This turtle was found several yards off the road, immobile, closed up most of the way in its shell and covered with ants. The turtle was collected but died several hours later.

Discussion

It appears that *Terrapene c. triunguis* is not able to protect itself adequately from *Solenopsis invicta*. Out of the six turtles described above, only one survived, and then only because a person intervened in time to save it. It seems that the box turtle's defensive reaction is to withdraw the plastron, which cannot keep the ants out completely even when tightly closed. This reaction also renders the turtle immobile, which enables the ants to swarm over it, seeking out the small openings between the plastron and the carapace. The turtle must eventually relax the plastron, which allows more ants to gain further access to its body.

I am not aware of any instance of fire ant predation on an ornate box turtle, *Terrapene ornata*, although that species is sympatric with *T. c. triunguis* in the areas mentioned. I have personally noticed a decline in the number of three-toed and ornate box turtles observed in recent years, and have heard the same from other people in areas where they were formerly frequently encountered. With other factors such as habitat destruction and overcollecting, it would be difficult to estimate

just how much effect the ants alone are having. But my observations lead me to believe that fire ants pose a serious threat to three-toed box turtles.

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Products Mentioned in the Text

Amdro. American Cyanimid Company, Wayne, New Jersey 07470

Logic. Ciba-Geigy Corporation, Greensboro, North Carolina 27419

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Book Review: *Reptile Medicine and Surgery* edited by Douglas R. Mader 1995. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia. xx + 512 pp. ISBN 0-7216-5208-5 Hardbound. [Available from CHS Book Service – $89.00]

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It is amazing how all aspects of herpetology have come of age in recent years. Twenty years ago, it was only the top-guns who regularly bred their reptiles. Now it is almost everyone. Rarely did a person's captive reptile outlive a decade. Now this is commonplace. Twenty years ago, when a reptile got sick, it was largely hit and miss in terms of making it get better. Little was known and even less was published.

Alongside the major advances in captive husbandry of reptiles have come advances in herpetological medicine. I remember in the late 1960s when Reichenbach-Klinke and Elkan's book, *Diseases of Reptiles*, published by TFH Publications, was the only major work on herp medicine available. Although it was good in its day, the book nowadays is of relatively little use. In the preface of that book the authors accurately stated "we have been aware of the fact that we are dealing with an almost unexplored area of science, and that our knowledge in this field is expanding rapidly."

To keep up with the advances in knowledge, most of which have been published in the scientific literature, an increasing number of herp medicine books have been published in recent years. Most of the major books to date have been by Dr. Fredric Frye, including the massive two-volume set published in 1991 by TFH as *Reptile Care: An Atlas of Diseases and Treatments* and simultaneously by Krieger Press as *Biomedical and Surgical Aspects of Captive Reptile Husbandry*. While an extremely valuable publication, Frye's major work is priced beyond the reach of many keen reptile keepers. That section of the market has been largely catered for by a number of inexpensive books by Advanced Vivarium Systems (AVS), all of which I highly recommend. Those books are particularly useful as they explain (often to lay people) essential husbandry facts in simple language and a logical manner. Even seasoned keepers of snakes and other reptiles usually learn a lot from AVS books. Justifiably, AVS books are now perhaps the largest sellers (in terms of herp husbandry) in the world today, being used by herpetologists and keepers in the USA, UK, Australia and elsewhere.

Douglas Mader is well-known to many members of the CHS. A highly qualified and experienced veterinary surgeon, he is just one of an increasing number of vets who are concentrating their energies towards reptiles rather than our warm-

blooded cousins. Mader's writings appear in popular reptile magazines such as *Vivarium* and *Reptiles*, where he currently has a question and answer column.

His new book, *Reptile Medicine and Surgery* is one of the best of the new breed of reptile medicine books. Just published (in 1996), it presents an accurate and user-friendly overview of reptile medicine and knowledge as it stands today. The contributors and referees make up a who's who of reptile veterinarians in the USA and elsewhere. Its compilation has been a massive task and it appears remarkably free of sloppy editing, mistakes and so on (although a few minor glitches still managed to creep in).

The general thrust of the book's presentation and marketing seems to be towards graduate veterinarians with a view to making them take a greater interest in the ever-increasing reptile-keeper market, including the idiosyncrasies of this group and their pets. Mader's arguments in the early part of this book (Chapter 1) in this regard are accurate and clearly designed to facilitate a good working relationship between keeper and veterinarian, allowing both parties to maximize their potential benefits.

Other than four pages of color plates, the photos in the book are black and white. Along with tables and diagrams these are placed throughout the text at points where they are relevant and most useful. The photos, while in some cases smaller than I would have liked, are generally excellent quality and usefully demonstrate the message that the authors seek to convey to the reader. There are over 1200 illustrations in all. While talking quality, the paper is very high quality, thin and glossy. The text size is smallish, but not so small as to be difficult to read. The designer did a good job on this book and I am sure the authors are pleased with the result. The layout of the book in terms of page-to-page readability is good, as is the overall coverage of subject matter and its ordering.

The book opens with the usual preliminaries, including a legal disclaimer, which protects the authors against use and/or misuse of treatments described in the book. There is a list of the main contributors and their basic biographical details, followed by Fredric Frye's foreword, in which he talks about the advances in knowledge in the field of herp medicine and then gives a resounding endorsement of Mader and his skills. Following is Mader's excellent preface, which I'd like to reproduce in full if I had the space. Then come the obligatory acknowledgments, and four color plates followed by the contents and the main body of the book.

Sixty-three chapters are arranged in seven sections. A perennial question, is "What comes first: the chicken or the egg?" For a book on reptile medicine is it clear that the reptiles come before the diseases. Wisely, in the "Introduction" Mader gives a good overview of reptile husbandry and management without getting too bogged down in this area, before turning his attention to the key topic of biology (which is also essential to understanding many ailments). There are four main contributors to the "Introduction" section, including Sean McKeown, a zoo curator also well known for his role as managing editor of the acclaimed *Vivarium* magazine. The four chapters in the "Introduction" section are (in order), "Adding Reptile Patients to Your Practice," "General Husbandry and Management," "Reptile Zoonoses and Threats to Public Health" and "Reference Sources for Reptile Clinicians".

The section on "Biology" covers the four main groups of reptiles, chapter by chapter. Section three is called "Special Topics" and includes among others, chapters on "Cardiology and Circulation," "Microbiology," "Nutrition," "Parasitology," "Reproductive Biology" and "Viral Diseases."

Section four, titled "Special Techniques and Procedures," covers in nine chapters the methods and procedures used in veterinary practice. Section Five, titled "Differential Diagnosis by Symptoms" deals in four chapters with each of the four main groups of reptiles. For the veterinarian faced with the day to day problems of treating sick pet reptiles, this chapter is particularly useful. When scanning through this section (I must confess haven't read all the book), I recalled an excellent paper by Melbourne Zoo based veterinarian, Helen McCracken, on treating reptile diseases based on diagnosis by symptoms.

Section six, titled "Specific Diseases and Conditions," has 24 chapters detailing treatment of ailments that a reptile keeper may encounter. With each chapter centered on a given disease or condition, many of the headings will be all too familiar with seasoned reptile keepers. Chapter headings include: "Bites from Prey," "Cloacal Prolapse," "Cryptosporidiosis," "Diarrhea," "Metabolic Bone Disease" and "Vomiting and Regurgitation."

Section seven is the "Appendix." It is essentially the section of the book that covers topics peripherally related to those in the book such as "Amphibian Husbandry and Medicine," "Management of Large Reptile Collections" and "Evaluation of Artificial Lighting." Artificial lighting of course is often wholly or partly responsible for a number of ailments seen in reptiles. It is an area still little understood and the subject of much ongoing research. Chapter 61 gives known dose rates for drugs on different kinds of reptile, contra-indications and so on. It is particularly useful to veterinarians and keepers alike. The book terminates with a 22-page index.

Due to my lack of veterinary qualifications, it is hard for me to be critical of specific factual information conveyed in the book. However most authors tend to be open in their text in terms of what is subject of ongoing debate and what is not. It appears that on the whole, the contributors have not tried to overstate their knowledge on given subjects. On that basis I would anticipate that the information tends to be accurate. Furthermore a number of veterinary surgeons here in Australia have recently purchased the book and attest to the accuracy of the information within.

On other matters I can comment however. Bearing in mind that (from my own experience) most veterinary surgeons in the suburbs have little knowledge of reptiles, this book is an excellent introductory book for them. It can, with a high level of confidence be used as a principal reference about these animals in terms of basic husbandry, treatable diseases and their accurate diagnosis, treatments and so on. The book is well pre-

sented and to the point. Its hard cover makes it durable and while it is over 500 pages, it sits only about an inch thick, making it easy to handle. Some other major works become so thick as to be unwieldy to use or even store.

The cover itself is black and for some reason seems to attract dust and dirt like a magnet, while the only other criticism I had of the book was that it appeared somewhat USA-centric in its presentation of some of its facts. For example while listing about 150 USA-based herpetological societies in Table 1-3, only four non-USA societies were listed. None of the dozen odd societies in Australia were listed nor were a number of large high-profile European societies. This is in spite of the fact that many of the unlisted societies have memberships over a thousand, while some listed from the USA have memberships of only a few dozen or hundred.

Notwithstanding my relatively trivial criticisms, I was extremely impressed with *Reptile Medicine and Husbandry*. Although Mader has aimed at the herp veterinary surgeon market, the book is perhaps even more useful to keepers with large collections, zoo curators, reptile dealers and others who hold large numbers of reptiles. In making this statement, I am particularly directing it to those who for one reason or other have a steady incoming flow of reptiles from various sources, noting that these are often the primary points of entry of disease into a collection. You see, in the real world, many, if not most reptile diseases and husbandry problems are avoidable. I am sure that if a keeper has a copy of Mader's book and uses it on a regular basis, then many problems may be avoided. While the price may initially seem expensive, not purchasing the book may ultimately be the more costly alternative.

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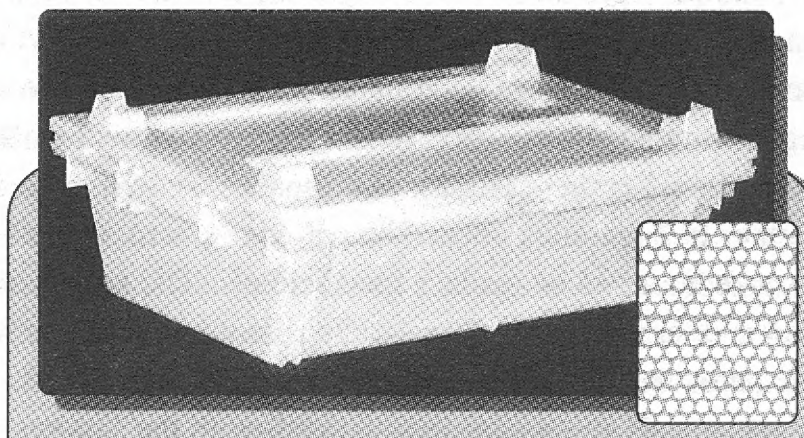

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A Checklist of Modern Coins (1801 to Present) Featuring Herpetozoa, Part 2

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Abstract

We present a list of all coins minted since 1800 that feature amphibians or reptiles, extant, extinct or fanciful. For each coin we indicate the animal pictured, the denomination, metallic composition, number of pieces that were produced (if data are available) and approximate value in $US (if data are available). This checklist is complete through 1995.

A surprising number of modern coins contain images of amphibians or reptiles. Here we list the coins under the countries of origin, alphabetically arranged (Table 1). Because of its length, the table has been presented in two parts. This month's section of Table 1 includes the countries from Lebanon through Western Samoa; last month's section covered Afghanistan through Laos.

Table 1. Checklist of Modern Coins Featuring Herpetozoa (cont'd)

KM#	Date	Animal Pictured	Denomination	Metal	Mintage	Value (US$) Low	Value (US$) High
Lebanon							
4	1925	dragon	2 piastres	aluminum-bronze	1,000,000	3.00	75.00
5.1	1925	dragon	5 piastres	aluminum-bronze	1,500,000	0.75	30.00
14	1952	dragon	5 piastres	aluminum	3,600,000	0.50	4.00
22	1955	dragon	10 piastres	aluminum-bronze	2,175,000	0.20	1.00
23	1955	dragon	10 piastres	aluminum-bronze	6,000,000	0.10	0.75
24	1961	dragon	10 piastres	copper-nickel	7,000,000,p	0.10	0.50
Lesotho							
27	1980	crocodile	50 maloti	silver	3,900,p	—	30.00
46	1985	crocodile	1 maloti	silver	2,500,p	—	20.00
46a	1985	crocodile	1 maloti	gold	500,p	—	350.00
35	1981	crocodile	25 maloti	silver	5,000,p	—	35.00
32	1982	crocodile	10 maloti	silver	3,582,p	—	40.00
4.1	1966	crocodile	50 licente	silver	—,p	—	10.00
5	1966	crocodile	1 maloti	gold	3,500,p	—	70.00
22	1979-1989	crocodile	1 loti	copper-nickel	1,297,500,p	0.65	2.50
6	1966	crocodile	2 maloti	gold	3,500,p	—	125.00
7	1966	crocodile	4 maloti	gold	3,500,p	—	235.00
34	1982	crocodile	10 maloti	silver	3,000,p	—	40.00
40	1982	crocodile	10 maloti	silver	7,355,p	—	22.50
42	1982	crocodile	10 maloti	silver	15,000,p	—	35.00
3.1	1966	crocodile	20 licente	silver	5,000,p	—	10.00
3.2	1966	crocodile	20 licente	silver	—,p	—	10.00
2	1966	crocodile	10 licente	silver	5,000,p	—	6.00
1	1966	crocodile	5 licente	silver	5,000,p	—	6.00
54	1992	crocodile	1 sente	brass	—	—	0.50
55	1992	crocodile	2 licente	brass	—	—	0.60
38	1981	crocodile	50 maloti	silver	5,000,p	—	40.00
14	1976	crocodile	50 maloti	gold	2,610,p	—	115.00
45	1983	crocodile	200 maloti	gold	1,000,p	—	400.00
25	1979	crocodile	15 maloti	silver	25,500,p	—	17.50
26	1979	crocodile	250 maloti	gold	4,500,p	—	475.00
28	1980	crocodile	250 maloti	gold	4,500,p	—	450.00
31	1981	crocodile	250 maloti	gold	2,500,p	—	250.00
33	1982	crocodile	250 maloti	gold	551,p	—	250.00
36	1981	crocodile	250 maloti	gold	1,500,p	—	275.00
36a	1981	crocodile	250 maloti	gold	200,p	—	550.00
51	1988	crocodile	250 maloti	gold	750,p	—	500.00
29	1980	crocodile	500 maloti	gold	4,500,p	—	500.00
39	1981	crocodile	500 maloti	gold	500,p	—	550.00
Liberia							
109	1993	*Corythosaurus*	1 dollar	copper-nickel	—	—	6.50
112	1993	*Atchaeopteryx* (sic)	1 dollar	copper-nickel	—	—	6.50

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Table 1. Checklist of Modern Coins Featuring Herpetozoa (cont'd)

KM#	Date	Animal Pictured	Denomination	Metal	Mintage	Value (US$) Low	Value (US$) High
115	1994	*Archaeopteryx*	1 dollar	copper-nickel	—	—	6.50
124	1994	*Trionyx*	1 dollar	copper-nickel	—	—	5.50
99	1993	*Protoceratops*	10 dollars	silver	25,000,p	—	35.00
110	1994	*Corythosaurus*	10 dollars	silver	25,000,p	—	35.00
113	1993	*Atchaeopteryx* (sic)	10 dollars	silver	25,000,p	—	35.00
116	1994	*Archaeopteryx*	10 dollars	silver	25,000,p	—	35.00
125	1994	*Trionyx*	10 dollars	silver	25,000,p	—	35.00
108	1993	*Compsognathus*	15 dollars	gold	—,p	—	32.50
100	1993	*Protoceratops*	100 dollars	gold	7,500,p	—	165.00
111	1993	*Corythosaurus*	100 dollars	gold	7,500,p	—	165.00
114	1993	*Atchaeopteryx* (sic)	100 dollars	gold	7,500,p	—	165.00
117	1994	*Archaeopteryx*	100 dollars	gold	7,500,p	—	165.00
126	1994	*Trionyx*	100 dollars	gold	7,500,p	—	165.00
106	1993	*Brachiosaurus*	150 dollars	silver	121,p	—	325.00
107	1993	*Tyrannosaurus rex*	300 dollars	silver	151,p	—	500.00
Macao							
44	1989	snake	100 patacas	silver	5,000,p	—	40.00
39	1988	dragon	1,000 patacas	gold	5,000,p	—	250.00
45	1989	snake	1,000 patacas	gold	5,000 p	—	260.00
Malaysia							
39	1986	turtle	1 ringgit	copper-nickel	500,000	0.50	1.85
39a	1986	turtle	1 ringgit	silver	10,000,p	—	10.00
40	1986	turtle	5 ringgit	silver	11,000,p	—	32.50
Maldive Islands							
72	1984-1990	turtle	50 loari	nickel-brass	—	0.15	1.00
Mexico							
315	1831-1833	rattlesnake	1/16 real	copper	—	10.00	100.00
315a	1832-1835	rattlesnake	1/16 real	brass	—	15.00	100.00
320	1824-1828	rattlesnake	1/8 real	copper	—	5.00	100.00
322	1833	rattlesnake	1/8 real	copper	—	—	—
323	1842	rattlesnake	1/8 real	copper	—	10.00	100.00
324	1845-1847	rattlesnake	1/8 real	copper	—	3.00	35.00
325	1851-1854	rattlesnake	1/8 real	copper	—	3.00	30.00
327	1856	rattlesnake	1/8 real	brass	—	8.00	75.00
328	1856-1857	rattlesnake	1/8 real	brass	—	4.00	30.00
328a	1857	rattlesnake	1/8 real	copper	—	10.00	60.00
333	1829-1835	rattlesnake	1/8 real	copper	—	2.00	15.00
335	1828-1829	rattlesnake	1/8 real	copper	—	15.00	100.00
345	1845	rattlesnake	1/4 real	copper	—	—	—
346	1858	rattlesnake	1/4 real	copper	—	—	—
347	1858	rattlesnake	1/4 real	copper	—	3.00	50.00
348	1860-1866	rattlesnake	1/4 real	copper	—	2.00	45.00
349	1866	rattlesnake	1/4 real	copper	—	3.00	45.00
350	1872	rattlesnake	1/4 real	copper	—	2.00	20.00
352	1856-1857	rattlesnake	1/4 real	copper	—	6.00	45.00
352a	1856-1857	rattlesnake	1/4 real	brass	—	4.00	30.00
357	1829	rattlesnake	1/4 real	copper	—	8.00	150.00
358	1829-1837	rattlesnake	1/4 real	copper	—	2.00	10.00
358a	1831	rattlesnake	1/4 real	brass	—	8.00	75.00
361	1867	rattlesnake	1/4 real	copper	3,177,000	3.00	20.00
362	1867	rattlesnake	1/4 real	copper	—	3.00	20.00
365	1859-1863	rattlesnake	1/4 real	copper	—	3.00	20.00
369	1824	rattlesnake	1/2 real	silver	—	40.00	500.00
370	1862	rattlesnake	1/2 real	silver	—	—	—
370.1	1844-1845	rattlesnake	1/2 real	silver	—	75.00	250.00
370.2	1846-1869	rattlesnake	1/2 real	silver	—	12.50	80.00
370.3	1832-1869	rattlesnake	1/2 real	silver	—	12.50	80.00
370.4	1829	rattlesnake	1/2 real	silver	—	175.00	1,400.00
370.5	1825-1862	rattlesnake	1/2 real	silver	—	5.00	50.00
370.6	1844-1851	rattlesnake	1/2 real	silver	—	20.00	150.00
370.7	1826-1868	rattlesnake	1/2 real	silver	—	5.00	50.00
370.8	1839-1867	rattlesnake	1/2 real	silver	—	65.00	425.00
370.9	1825-1863	rattlesnake	1/2 real	silver	—	3.00	40.00
370.10	1831-1863	rattlesnake	1/2 real	silver	—	7.50	60.00
370.11	1826-1869	rattlesnake	1/2 real	silver	—	5.00	40.00
371	1829	rattlesnake	1 real	silver	—	2,750.00	5,800.00
372	1844-1855	rattlesnake	1 real	silver	—	100.00	450.00
372.1	1846-1869	rattlesnake	1 real	silver	—	5.00	100.00
372.2	1832-1864	rattlesnake	1 real	silver	—	5.00	90.00
372.3	1828	rattlesnake	1 real	silver	—	200.00	1,500.00
372.4	1826-1862	rattlesnake	1 real	silver	—	5.00	70.00
372.5	1844-1851	rattlesnake	1 real	silver	—	40.00	250.00
372.6	1826-1868	rattlesnake	1 real	silver	—	4.00	75.00
372.7	1867-1868	rattlesnake	1 real	silver	—	50.00	250.00

Table 1. Checklist of Modern Coins Featuring Herpetozoa (cont'd)

KM#	Date	Animal Pictured	Denomination	Metal	Mintage	Value (US$) Low	High
372.8	1825-1863	rattlesnake	1 real	silver	—	5.00	75.00
372.9	1831-1862	rattlesnake	1 real	silver	—	5.00	90.00
372.10	1826-1869	rattlesnake	1 real	silver	—	4.00	65.00
373	1824	rattlesnake	2 reales	silver	—	50.00	850.00
373.1	1824	rattlesnake	2 reales	silver	—	20.00	350.00
374	1872	rattlesnake	2 reales	silver	15,000	40.00	500.00
374.1	1863	rattlesnake	2 reales	silver	—	125.00	675.00
374.2	1832-1855	rattlesnake	2 reales	silver	—	20.00	200.00
374.3	1846-1869	rattlesnake	2 reales	silver	—	12.50	200.00
374.4	1826-1861	rattlesnake	2 reales	silver	—	12.50	200.00
374.5	1828	rattlesnake	2 reales	silver	—	325.00	2,500.00
374.6	1825-1862	rattlesnake	2 reales	silver	—	12.50	200.00
374.7	1844-1851	rattlesnake	2 reales	silver	—	35.00	250.00
374.8	1825-1868	rattlesnake	2 reales	silver	—	7.50	125.00
374.9	1861-1867	rattlesnake	2 reales	silver	—	75.00	500.00
374.10	1825-1868	rattlesnake	2 reales	silver	—	7.50	150.00
374.11	1829-1869	rattlesnake	2 reales	silver	—	10.00	200.00
374.12	1825-1870	rattlesnake	2 reales	silver	—	7.50	100.00
375	1863	rattlesnake	4 reales	silver	—	200.00	4,000.00
375.1-375.9	1830-1870	rattlesnake	4 reales	silver	—	12.50	350.00
376	1824	rattlesnake	8 reales	silver	—	200.00	2,750.00
376.1	1823-1825	rattlesnake	8 reales	silver	—	125.00	450.00
376.2	1823-1825	rattlesnake	8 reales	silver	—	125.00	450.00
377	1864-1895	rattlesnake	8 reales	silver	—	10.00	80.00
377.1-377.13	1825-1895	rattlesnake	8 reales	silver	—	10.00	60.00
378	1848-1870	rattlesnake	1/2 escudo	gold	—	35.00	125.00
378.1-378.6	1833-1869	rattlesnake	1/2 escudo	gold	—	30.00	125.00
379	1846-1870	rattlesnake	1 escudo	gold	—	50.00	175.00
379.1-379.6	1825-1870	rattlesnake	1 escudo	gold	—	50.00	150.00
380	1846-1857	rattlesnake	2 escudos	gold	—	100.00	325.00
380.1-380.8	1825-1870	rattlesnake	2 escudos	gold	—	100.00	275.00
381	1846-1848	rattlesnake	4 escudos	gold	—	400.00	1,250.00
381.1-381.8	1825-1869	rattlesnake	4 escudos	gold	—	250.00	800.00
382.1	1823	rattlesnake	8 escudos	gold	—	3,750.00	11,000.00
382.2	1823	rattlesnake	8 escudos	gold	—	3,750.00	11,000.00
383	1864-1872	rattlesnake	8 escudos	gold	—	650.00	2,250.00
383.1-383.11	1825-1873	rattlesnake	8 escudos	gold	—	350.00	1,250.00
384	1864	rattlesnake	1 centavo	copper	—	35.00	900.00
385	1864-1866	rattlesnake	5 centavos	silver	—	17.50	250.00
385.1-385.3	1864-1866	rattlesnake	5 centavos	silver	—	12.50	225.00
386	1864-1865	rattlesnake	10 centavos	silver	—	17.50	250.00
386.1-386.3	1864-1865	rattlesnake	10 centavos	silver	—	12.50	225.00
391	1875-1881	rattlesnake	1 centavo	copper	—	25.00	250.00
391.1-391.9	1869-1897	rattlesnake	1 centavo	copper	—	1.50	25.00
393	1898	rattlesnake	1 centavo	copper-nickel	1,529,000	4.00	40.00
394	1901-1905	rattlesnake	1 centavo	copper-nickel	1,334,000	7.50	45.00
394.1	1899-1905	rattlesnake	1 centavo	copper-nickel	29,938,000	1.50	20.00
396	1868-1870	rattlesnake	5 centavos	silver	—	25.00	350.00
396.1	1863	rattlesnake	5 centavos	silver	—	75.00	1,200.00
397	1867-1868	rattlesnake	5 centavos	silver	—	20.00	250.00
397.1	1868-1869	rattlesnake	5 centavos	silver	48,000	20.00	250.00
398	1874-1895	rattlesnake	5 centavos	silver	—	10.00	90.00
398.1-398.10	1869-1897	rattlesnake	5 centavos	silver	—	1.25	15.00
400	1898-1904	rattlesnake	5 centavos	silver	1,487,000	1.75	12.50
400.1-400.3	1898-1905	rattlesnake	5 centavos	silver	3,459,000	1.25	10.00
401	1868-1870	rattlesnake	10 centavos	silver	—	22.50	550.00
401.2	1863	rattlesnake	10 centavos	silver	—	75.00	900.00
402	1867-1868	rattlesnake	10 centavos	silver	—	20.00	250.00
402.1	1868-1869	rattlesnake	10 centavos	silver	42,900	20.00	550.00
403	1874-1893	rattlesnake	10 centavos	silver	—	5.00	90.00
403.1-403.10	1869-1897	rattlesnake	10 centavos	silver	—	1.50	25.00
404	1898-1904	rattlesnake	10 centavos	silver	1,233,870	1.50	15.00
404.1-404.3	1898-1905	rattlesnake	10 centavos	silver	5,256,000	1.25	15.00
405	1898-1904	rattlesnake	20 centavos	silver	86,000	4.00	120.00
405.1-405.3	1898-1905	rattlesnake	20 centavos	silver	3,279,000	4.00	85.00
406	1874-1890	rattlesnake	25 centavos	silver	—	10.00	200.00
406.1-406.9	1869-1890	rattlesnake	25 centavos	silver	—	6.00	125.00
407	1875-1888	rattlesnake	50 centavos	silver	—	12.00	400.00
407.1-407.8	1869-1892	rattlesnake	50 centavos	silver	—	12.00	400.00
408	1872-1873	rattlesnake	1 peso	silver	1,067,000	17.50	250.00
408.1-408.8	1869-1873	rattlesnake	1 peso	silver	—	12.00	220.00
409	1898-1905	rattlesnake	1 peso	silver	11,579,000	10.00	65.00
409.1-409.3	1898-1909	rattlesnake	1 peso	silver	163,657,000	7.50	40.00
410	1888	rattlesnake	1 peso	gold	—	—	—
410.1-410.6	1870-1905	rattlesnake	1 peso	gold	—	40.00	175.00
411	1888	rattlesnake	2½ pesos	gold	—	—	—

Table 1. Checklist of Modern Coins Featuring Herpetozoa (cont'd)

KM#	Date	Animal Pictured	Denomination	Metal	Mintage	Value (US$) Low	High
411.1-411.6	1870-1893	rattlesnake	2½ pesos	gold	—	150.00	650.00
412	1875-1878	rattlesnake	5 pesos	gold	—	900.00	4,500.00
412.1-412.7	1870-1905	rattlesnake	5 pesos	gold	—	175.00	750.00
413	1874-1895	rattlesnake	10 pesos	gold	—	500.00	3,000.00
413.1-413.9	1870-1905	rattlesnake	10 pesos	gold	—	350.00	1,250.00
414	1876-1888	rattlesnake	20 pesos	gold	—	—	—
414.1-414.8	1870-1905	rattlesnake	20 pesos	gold	—	500.00	1,250.00
415	1905-1949	rattlesnake	1 centavo	bronze	470,540,000	0.10	0.45
416	1915	rattlesnake	1 centavo	bronze	179,000	10.00	80.00
417	1950-1969	rattlesnake	1 centavo	brass	205,895,000	0.10	0.35
418	1970-1973	rattlesnake	1 centavo	brass	3,000,000	0.20	1.60
419	1905-1941	rattlesnake	2 centavos	bronze	—	0.40	20.00
420	1915	rattlesnake	2 centavos	bronze	487,000	6.00	60.00
421	1905-1914	rattlesnake	5 centavos	nickel	33,210,000	0.75	60.00
422	1914-1935	rattlesnake	5 centavos	bronze	—	0.90	20.00
423	1936-1942	rattlesnake	5 centavos	copper-nickel	129,000,000	0.40	8.00
424	1942-1955	rattlesnake	5 centavos	bronze	392,133,000	0.20	1.00
425	1950	rattlesnake	5 centavos	copper-nickel	5,700,000	0.80	8.00
426	1954-1969	rattlesnake	5 centavos	brass	1,573,184,000	0.10	0.35
426a	1960-1962	rattlesnake	5 centavos	copper-nickel	—	300.00	—
427	1970-1976	rattlesnake	5 centavos	brass	2,293,698,000	0.10	0.25
428	1905-1914	rattlesnake	10 centavos	silver	33,350,000	4.50	18.50
429	1919	rattlesnake	10 centavos	silver	8,360,000	9.75	115.00
430	1919-1935	rattlesnake	10 centavos	bronze	16,069,000	15.00	160.00
431	1925-1935	rattlesnake	10 centavos	silver	34,580,000	1.50	11.00
432	1936-1946	rattlesnake	10 centavos	copper-nickel	129,068,000	0.30	2.75
433	1955-1967	rattlesnake	10 centavos	bronze	83,329,000	0.15	0.50
434.1	1974-1980	rattlesnake	10 centavos	copper-nickel	832,700,000	0.10	0.25
434.2	1974-1980	rattlesnake	10 centavos	copper-nickel	832,700,000	0.10	0.25
435	1905-1914	rattlesnake	20 centavos	silver	24,620,000	9.00	75.00
436	1919	rattlesnake	20 centavos	silver	4,155,000	30.00	200.00
437	1920-1935	rattlesnake	20 centavos	bronze	24,835,000	6.50	125.00
438	1920-1943	rattlesnake	20 centavos	silver	70,235,000	1.50	3.75
439	1943-1955	rattlesnake	20 centavos	bronze	284,447,000	0.35	8.25
440	1955-1971	rattlesnake	20 centavos	bronze	494,879,000	0.15	1.10
441	1971-1974	rattlesnake	20 centavos	bronze	112,598,000	0.15	1.50
442	1974-1983	rattlesnake	20 centavos	copper-nickel	3,632,905,998	0.10	0.30
491	1983-1984	rattlesnake	20 centavos	bronze	440,320,053	0.10	1.10
443	1950-1953	rattlesnake	25 centavos	silver	185,640,000	0.60	2.00
444	1964-1966	rattlesnake	25 centavos	copper-nickel	20,686,000	0.15	0.40
445	1905-1918	rattlesnake	50 centavos	silver	114,529,000	5.75	22.50
446	1918-1919	rattlesnake	50 centavos	silver	32,430,000	10.00	110.00
447	1919-1945	rattlesnake	50 centavos	silver	247,934,000	3.75	6.50
448	1935	rattlesnake	50 centavos	silver	70,800,000	2.50	6.00
449	1950-1951	rattlesnake	50 centavos	silver	17,220,000	1.75	4.00
450	1955-1959	rattlesnake	50 centavos	bronze	52,360,000	0.40	2.00
451	1964-1969	rattlesnake	50 centavos	copper-nickel	283,080,000	0.15	0.65
452	1970-1983	rattlesnake	50 centavos	copper-nickel	1,224,942,998	0.10	0.60
492	1983	rattlesnake	50 centavos	steel	99,540,053	0.30	1.25
453	1910-1914	rattlesnake	1 peso	silver	8,363,000	35.00	200.00
454	1918-1919	rattlesnake	1 peso	silver	9,201,000	22.50	1,800.00
455	1920-1945	rattlesnake	1 peso	silver	458,624,000	3.50	5.00
456	1947-1949	rattlesnake	1 peso	silver	88,375,000	2.50	5.50
457	1950	rattlesnake	1 peso	silver	3,287,000	3.50	8.50
458	1957	rattlesnake	1 peso	silver	500,000	4.50	16.00
459	1957-1967	rattlesnake	1 peso	silver	324,814,000	0.60	2.00
460	1970-1983	rattlesnake	1 peso	copper-nickel	2,638,424,051	0.15	0.65
496	1984-1988	rattlesnake	1 peso	steel	—	0.15	0.75
461	1919-1948	rattlesnake	2 pesos	gold	6,340,000	27.50	50.00
462	1921	rattlesnake	2 pesos	silver	81,850,000	6.50	9.00
463	1918-1948	rattlesnake	2½ pesos	gold	3,745,000	35.00	60.00
464	1905-1955	rattlesnake	5 pesos	gold	9,390,000	60.00	80.00
465	1947-1948	rattlesnake	5 pesos	silver	31,850,000	6.50	9.00
466	1950	rattlesnake	5 pesos	silver	200,000	30.00	55.00
467	1951-1954	rattlesnake	5 pesos	silver	34,959,000	5.25	9.50
468	1953	rattlesnake	5 pesos	silver	1,000,000	6.50	11.00
469	1955-1957	rattlesnake	5 pesos	silver	21,331,000	4.00	7.00
470	1957	rattlesnake	5 pesos	silver	200,000	5.50	15.50
471	1959	rattlesnake	5 pesos	silver	1,000,000	5.00	10.00
472	1971-1978	rattlesnake	5 pesos	copper-nickel	432,733,000	0.10	1.75
485	1980-1985	rattlesnake	5 pesos	copper-nickel	410,601,058	0.20	2.25
502	1985-1988	rattlesnake	5 pesos	brass	188,500,000	0.10	0.35
473	1905-1959	rattlesnake	10 pesos	gold	8,239,000	120.00	145.00
474	1955-1956	rattlesnake	10 pesos	silver	4,120,000	6.50	11.50
475	1957	rattlesnake	10 pesos	silver	100,000	12.00	47.50
476	1960	rattlesnake	10 pesos	silver	1,000,000	6.50	12.00

Table 1. Checklist of Modern Coins Featuring Herpetozoa (cont'd)

KM#	Date	Animal Pictured	Denomination	Metal	Mintage	Value (US$) Low	Value (US$) High
477.1-477.2	1974-1985	rattlesnake	10 pesos	copper-nickel	828,809,054	0.25	2.25
512	9185-1990	rattlesnake	10 pesos	steel	1,454,300,000	0.10	0.35
478	1917-1959	rattlesnake	20 pesos	gold	6,174,000	230.00	265.00
486	1980-1984	rattlesnake	20 pesos	copper-nickel	627,366,054	0.35	3.25
508	1985-1990	rattlesnake	20 pesos	brass	390,200,000	0.10	0.50
479.1-479.3	1968	rattlesnake	25 pesos	silver	27,182,000	3.75	5.50
480	1972	rattlesnake	25 pesos	silver	2,000,000	4.00	7.50
497	1985	rattlesnake	25 pesos	silver	354,000	—	8.00
497a	1985	rattlesnake	25 pesos	silver	—,p	—	15.00
503	1985	rattlesnake	25 pesos	silver	277,000,p	—	15.00
514	1985	rattlesnake	25 pesos	silver	234,000,p	—	15.00
519	1986	rattlesnake	25 pesos	silver	—,p	—	15.00
481	1921-1947	rattlesnake	50 pesos	gold	8,443,000	—	575.00
490	1982-1984	rattlesnake	50 pesos	copper-nickel	341,428,055	0.65	3.75
495	1984-1988	rattlesnake	50 pesos	copper-nickel	730,416,000	0.25	1.25
495a	1988-1992	rattlesnake	50 pesos	steel	—	0.10	0.60
498	1985	rattlesnake	50 pesos	silver	347,000	—	11.00
498a	1986	rattlesnake	50 pesos	silver	10,000,p	—	22.50
504	1985	rattlesnake	50 pesos	silver	347,000,p	—	22.50
515	1985	rattlesnake	50 pesos	silver	234,000,p	—	22.50
523	1986	rattlesnake	50 pesos	silver	190,000,p	—	22.50
532	1988	rattlesnake	50 pesos	silver	30,000	—	15.00
483	1977	rattlesnake	100 pesos	silver	5,225,000	5.00	10.00
484	1978-1979	rattlesnake	100 pesos	silver	10,663,000	4.00	5.75
493	1984-1992	rattlesnake	100 pesos	aluminum-bronze	—	0.15	3.00
499	1985	rattlesnake	100 pesos	silver	302,000	—	16.50
499a	1985	rattlesnake	100 pesos	silver	9,006,p	—	32.50
505	1985	rattlesnake	100 pesos	silver	9,006,p	—	32.50
521	1986	rattlesnake	100 pesos	silver	208,000,p	—	32.50
524	1986	rattlesnake	100 pesos	silver	190,000,p	—	32.50
537	1987	rattlesnake	100 pesos	silver	30,000,p	—	50.00
533	1988	rattlesnake	100 pesos	silver	10,000	22.00	30.00
539	1991	rattlesnake	100 pesos	silver	30,000,p	—	45.00
540	1991-1992	rattlesnake	100 pesos	silver	125,000,p	—	42.50
566	1992	rattlesnake	100 pesos	silver	—,p	—	65.00
509	1985	rattlesnake	200 pesos	copper-nickel	75,000,000	0.25	4.75
510	1985	rattlesnake	200 pesos	copper-nickel	98,590,000	0.25	4.75
525	1986	rattlesnake	200 pesos	copper-nickel	50,000,000	0.25	4.50
526	1986	rattlesnake	200 pesos	silver	50,000	30.00	50.00
500.1	1985-1986	rattlesnake	250 pesos	gold	104,500,p	—	110.00
500.2	1985-1986	rattlesnake	250 pesos	gold	104,500,p	—	110.00
506.1	1985	rattlesnake	250 pesos	gold	168,000,p	—	115.00
506.2	1985	rattlesnake	250 pesos	gold	168,000,p	—	115.00
501.1	1985-1986	rattlesnake	500 pesos	gold	107,506,p	—	210.00
501.2	1985-1986	rattlesnake	500 pesos	gold	107,506,p	—	210.00
507.1	1985	rattlesnake	500 pesos	gold	—	—	215.00
507.2	1985	rattlesnake	500 pesos	gold	—	—	215.00
511	1985	rattlesnake	500 pesos	silver	40,000,p	—	42.50
529	1986	rattlesnake	500 pesos	copper-nickel	—	0.50	2.50
534	1988	rattlesnake	500 pesos	gold	—	—	225.00
513	1985	rattlesnake	1,000 pesos	gold	—,p	—	275.00
527	1986	rattlesnake	1,000 pesos	gold	—	—	675.00
535	1988	rattlesnake	1,000 pesos	gold	—,p	—	550.00
536	1988-1992	rattlesnake	1,000 pesos	aluminum-bronze	—	0.85	3.75
528	1986	rattlesnake	2,000 pesos	gold	—	—	1,250.00
531	1988	rattlesnake	5,000 pesos	copper-nickel	50,000,000	3.00	8.00
546	1992	rattlesnake	5 centavos	steel	—	—	0.20
547	1992-1993	rattlesnake	10 centavos	steel	—	—	0.25
548	1992-1993	rattlesnake	20 centavos	aluminum-bronze	—	—	0.35
549	1992-1993	rattlesnake	50 centavos	aluminum-bronze	—	—	0.70
550	1992-1994	rattlesnake	1 peso	steel ring, aluminum-bronze center	—	—	1.10
551	1992-1993	rattlesnake	2 pesos	steel ring, aluminum-bronze center	—	—	2.25
552	1992-1993	rattlesnake	5 pesos	steel ring, aluminum-bronze center	—	—	4.00
553	1992-1993	rattlesnake	10 pesos	aluminum-bronze ring, silver center	—	—	6.00
561	1993	rattlesnake	20 pesos	aluminum-bronze ring, silver center	—	—	9.50
571	1993-1994	rattlesnake	50 pesos	brass ring, silver center	—	—	25.00
567	1993	rattlesnake	1 peso	silver	—	—	3.50
568	1993	rattlesnake	2 pesos	silver	—	—	5.50
569	1993	rattlesnake	5 pesos	silver	—	—	9.00
570	1993	rattlesnake	10 pesos	silver	—	—	45.00
554	1992	rattlesnake	25 pesos	silver	—,p	—	4.25
555	1992	rattlesnake	50 pesos	silver	—,p	—	6.25
556	1992	rattlesnake	100 pesos	silver	—,p	—	10.00
562	1992	rattlesnake	100 pesos	silver	30,000,p	—	37.50
563	1992	rattlesnake	100 pesos	silver	30,000,p	—	37.50
564	1992	rattlesnake	100 pesos	silver	30,000,p	—	37.50

Table 1. Checklist of Modern Coins Featuring Herpetozoa (cont'd)

KM#	Date	Animal Pictured	Denomination	Metal	Mintage	Value (US$) Low	High
557	1992	rattlesnake	10,000 pesos	silver	—,p	—	47.50
542	1991-1194	rattlesnake	1/20 troy ounce	silver	—	—	1.85
543	1991-1994	rattlesnake	1/10 troy ounce	silver	—	—	2.25
544	1991-1994	rattlesnake	1/4 troy ounce	silver	—	—	3.25
545	1991-1994	rattlesnake	1/2 troy ounce	silver	—	—	5.00
494.1-494.4	1982-1994	rattlesnake	1 troy ounce	silver	—,p	7.00	9.00
558	1992	rattlesnake	250 pesos	gold	—,p	—	100.00
559	1992	rattlesnake	500 pesos	gold	—,p	—	200.00
560	1992	rattlesnake	1,000 pesos	gold	—,p	—	400.00
482	1943	rattlesnake	50 pesos	gold	89,000	—	525.00
538	1989	rattlesnake	1/4 ounce	platinum	3,500,p	—	200.00
MEXICO: LOCAL COINAGE							
Tacambaro							
L72	ND	caduceus	1/8 real	copper	—	13.50	40.00
Zamora							
L80	1842-1858	rattlesnake	1/8 real	copper	—	7.50	37.50
L81	1852-1858	rattlesnake	1/8 real	copper or bronze	—	7.50	37.50
Aguascalientes							
603	1915	rattlesnake	5 centavos	copper	—	10.00	35.00
604.1	1915	rattlesnake	5 centavos	copper	—	10.00	35.00
604.2	1915	rattlesnake	5 centavos	copper	—	10.00	35.00
604a	1915	rattlesnake	5 centavos	silver	50	1,000.00	1,500.00
605	1915	rattlesnake	20 centavos	copper	—	4.50	22.00
605a	1915	rattlesnake	20 centavos	silver	50	1,200.00	2,000.00
606	1915	rattlesnake	20 centavos	copper	—	4.50	20.00
600	1915	rattlesnake	20 centavos	copper	—	15.00	60.00
600a	1915	rattlesnake	20 centavos	silver	—	800.00	1,600.00
Chihuahua							
614	1915	rattlesnake	5 centavos	copper	—	150.00	500.00
Army of the North							
619	1915	rattlesnake	1 peso	silver	—	15.00	65.00
619a	1915	rattlesnake	1 peso	copper	—	450.00	1,500.00
Durango: Cuencame							
620	1914	rattlesnake	1 peso	silver	—	800.00	2,500.00
621	1914	rattlesnake	1 peso	silver	—	60.00	200.00
621a	1914	rattlesnake	1 peso	copper	—	250.00	1,200.00
622	1914	rattlesnake	1 peso	silver	—	60.00	225.00
Durango: Estado de Durango							
628	1914	rattlesnake	1 centavo	aluminum	—	0.65	3.00
634	1914	rattlesnake	5 centavos	brass	—	0.50	2.00
634a	1914	rattlesnake	5 centavos	copper	—	75.00	225.00
Guerrero							
638	1915	rattlesnake	2 centavos	copper	—	75.00	250.00
635	1915	rattlesnake	3 centavos	copper	—	500.00	2,000.00
636	1915	rattlesnake	5 centavos	copper	—	600.00	1,750.00
637.1-637.3	1915	rattlesnake	10 centavos	copper, brass, lead	—	2.00	7.50
641	1914	rattlesnake	1 peso	silver/gold	—	15.00	65.00
642	1914-1915	rattlesnake	1 peso	silver/gold	—	50.00	150.00
643	1914	rattlesnake	2 pesos	silver/gold	—	12.00	50.00
644	1915	rattlesnake	2 pesos	silver/gold	—	65.00	250.00
644a	1915	rattlesnake	2 pesos	copper	—	400.00	1,000.00
Guerrero: Atlixtac							
645	1915	rattlesnake	10 centavos	copper	—	3.00	9.00
646	1915	rattlesnake	10 centavos	copper	—	3.00	9.00
Guerrero: Cacahuatepec							
648	1917	rattlesnake	5 centavos	copper	—	12.00	75.00
649	1917	rattlesnake	20 centavos	silver	—	75.00	250.00
650	1917	rattlesnake	50 centavos	silver	—	10.00	75.00
651	1917	rattlesnake	1 peso	silver	—	1,250.00	500.00
Guerrero: Cacalotepec							
652	1917	rattlesnake	20 centavos	silver	—	800.00	2,250.00
Guerrero: Campo Morado							
653	1915	rattlesnake	5 centavos	copper	—	9.00	35.00
654	1915	rattlesnake	10 centavos	copper	—	6.00	27.50
655	1915	rattlesnake	20 centavos	copper	—	15.00	50.00
656	1915	rattlesnake	50 centavos	copper	—	12.00	60.00
657	1915	rattlesnake	50 centavos	copper	—	6.00	20.00
657a	1915	rattlesnake	50 centavos	silver	—	165.00	575.00
658	1914	rattlesnake	1 peso	gold/silver	—	450.00	1,100.00

Table 1. Checklist of Modern Coins Featuring Herpetozoa (cont'd)

KM#	Date	Animal Pictured	Denomination	Metal	Mintage	Value (US$) Low	Value (US$) High
658a	1914	rattlesnake	1 peso	brass	—	—	—
659	1914	rattlesnake	1 peso	gold/silver	—	15.00	60.00
660	1915	rattlesnake	2 pesos	gold/silver	—	12.00	50.00
661	1915	rattlesnake	2 pesos	gold/silver	—	1,200.00	4,500.00
662	1915	rattlesnake	2 pesos	gold/silver	—	15.00	60.00
662a	1915	rattlesnake	2 pesos	copper	—	—	900.00
Guerrero: Chilpancingo							
663	1914	rattlesnake	10 centavos	silver	—	700.00	2,000.00
664	1914	rattlesnake	20 centavos	silver	—	700.00	2,000.00
Guerrero: Suriana							
665	1915	rattlesnake	2 pesos	gold/silver	—	23,000.00	—
Guerrero: Taxco							
667	1915	rattlesnake	2 centavos	copper	—	25.00	90.00
668	1915	rattlesnake	5 centavos	copper	—	9.00	25.00
669	1915	rattlesnake	10 centavos	copper	—	9.00	30.00
670	1915	rattlesnake	50 centavos	copper	—	15.00	65.00
671	1915	rattlesnake	50 centavos	silver	—	20.00	70.00
672	1915	rattlesnake	1 peso	gold/silver	—	12.00	35.00
672a	1915	rattlesnake	1 peso	brass	—	100.00	600.00
672b	1915	rattlesnake	1 peso	lead	—	50.00	350.00
673	1915	rattlesnake	1 peso	gold/silver	—	250.00	500.00
674	1915	rattlesnake	1 peso	gold/silver	—	75.00	400.00
Estado de Mexico: Amecameca							
681	ND	rattlesnake	10 centavos	brass	—	60.00	160.00
681a	ND	rattlesnake	10 centavos	copper	—	75.00	250.00
682	ND	rattlesnake	20 centavos	brass	—	15.00	60.00
682a	ND	rattlesnake	20 centavos	copper	—	25.00	250.00
683	ND	rattlesnake	20 centavos	copper	—	7.50	35.00
683a	ND	rattlesnake	20 centavos	brass	—	125.00	175.00
685	ND	rattlesnake	25 centavos	copper	—	15.00	80.00
685a	ND	rattlesnake	25 centavos	brass	—	50.00	100.00
686	ND	rattlesnake	50 centavos	copper	—	5.00	20.00
686a	ND	rattlesnake	50 centavos	brass	—	75.00	200.00
687	ND	rattlesnake	50 centavos	copper	—	12.00	50.00
Estado de Mexico: Mexico City, Tenancingo							
688.1	1915	rattlesnake	2 centavos	copper	—	350.00	—
688.2	1915	rattlesnake	2 centavos	copper	—	200.00	300.00
689.1	1915	rattlesnake	5 centavos	copper	—	5.00	25.00
689.2	1915	rattlesnake	5 centavos	copper	—	50.00	300.00
690.1	1915	rattlesnake	10 centavos	copper	—	10.00	30.00
690.2	1915	rattlesnake	10 centavos	copper	—	50.00	300.00
691	1915	rattlesnake	20 centavos	copper	—	25.00	75.00
Estado de Mexico: Mexico City, Toluca							
693.1	ND	rattlesnake	20 centavos	copper	—	20.00	60.00
693.2	1904	rattlesnake	20 centavos	copper	—	200.00	1,000.00
694	ND	rattlesnake	40 centavos	copper	—	25.00	70.00
Morelos							
695	1915	rattlesnake	2 centavos	copper	—	1,000.00	2,250.00
696	1915	rattlesnake	5 centavos	copper	—	300.00	3,500.00
697	1915	rattlesnake	10 centavos	copper	—	12.00	35.00
698	ND	rattlesnake	10 centavos	copper	—	12.00	50.00
699	1915	rattlesnake	10 centavos	copper	—	1,000.00	2,500.00
700	1916	rattlesnake	10 centavos	copper	—	5.00	20.00
701	1915	rattlesnake	20 centavos	copper	—	9.00	30.00
702	1915	rattlesnake	50 centavos	copper	—	300.00	1,300.00
703	1915	rattlesnake	50 centavos	copper	—	12.50	32.50
703a	1915	rattlesnake	50 centavos	brass	—	100.00	600.00
706	1915	rattlesnake	50 centavos	copper	—	350.00	1,000.00
704	1916	rattlesnake	50 centavos	copper	—	12.50	32.50
708	1916	rattlesnake	1 peso	silver	—	450.00	1,500.00
708a	1916	rattlesnake	1 peso	copper	—	450.00	1,500.00
Puebla: Chiconcuautla							
756	1915	rattlesnake	10 centavos	copper	—	7.50	25.00
757	1915	rattlesnake	20 centavos	copper	—	2.50	9.00
785	1915	rattlesnake	20 centavos	copper	—	7.00	25.00
Puebla: Tetela del oro y ocampo							
759	1915	rattlesnake	2 centavos	copper	—	2.00	7.50
760	1915	rattlesnake	2 centavos	copper	—	15.00	75.00
761	1915	rattlesnake	2 centavos	copper	—	9.00	35.00
762	1915	rattlesnake	5 centavos	copper	—	50.00	250.00
764	1915	rattlesnake	20 centavos	copper	—	50.00	225.00

Table 1. Checklist of Modern Coins Featuring Herpetozoa (cont'd)

KM#	Date	Animal Pictured	Denomination	Metal	Mintage	Value (US$) Low	High
Sinaloa							
765	ND	rattlesnake	20 centavos	silver	—	200.00	300.00
766	ND	rattlesnake	50 centavos	silver	—	200.00	300.00
767	ND	rattlesnake	50 centavos	silver	—	200.00	600.00
768.1	ND	rattlesnake	1 peso	silver	—	17.50	65.00
768.2	ND	rattlesnake	1 peso	silver	—	25.00	150.00
769	ND	rattlesnake	1 peso	silver	—	17.50	65.00
770	ND	rattlesnake	1 peso	silver	—	30.00	200.00
Mongolia							
53	1989	Nemectosaurus	100 tugrik	silver	1,000	—	75.00
New Zealand							
34	1967-1985	tuatara	5 cents	copper-nickel	249,973,045,p	0.10	0.50
60	1986-1993	tuatara	5 cents	copper-nickel	>130,108,000,p	0.10	0.50
Pakistan							
42	1976	gavial	150 rupees	silver	10,756,p	—	30.00
Panama							
60	1979	turtle	100 Balboas	gold	5,119,p	—	130.00
Papua New Guinea							
3	1975-1990	plateless turtle	5 toea	copper-nickel	>35,207,490,p	0.15	0.40
6	1975-1984	sea and river crocodiles	1 kina	copper-nickel	>2,124,635,p	1.35	3.00
Philippines: Culion Island (Culion Leper Colony)							
1	1913	caduceus	1/2 centavo	aluminum	17,000	0.50	5.00
2	1913	caduceus	1 centavo	aluminum	33,000	100.00	600.00
4	1927	caduceus	1 centavo	copper-nickel	—	12.00	55.00
6	1913	caduceus	5 centavos	aluminum	6,600	40.00	350.00
7	1927	caduceus	5 centavos	copper-nickel	16,000	2.50	15.00
8	1913	caduceus	10 centavos	aluminum	6,600	12.00	100.00
9	1920	caduceus	10 centavos	aluminum	20,000	5.00	60.00
11	1913	caduceus	20 centavos	aluminum	10,000	30.00	150.00
12	1920	caduceus	20 centavos	aluminum	10,000	5.00	50.00
13	1922	caduceus	20 centavos	copper-nickel	10,000	5.00	30.00
14	1913	caduceus	1 peso	aluminum	8,600	3.50	25.00
15	1920	caduceus	1 peso	aluminum	4,000	5.00	40.00
16	1922	caduceus	1 peso	copper-nickel	8,280	3.00	20.00
18	1925	caduceus	1 peso	copper-nickel	20,000	1.00	10.00
17	1922	caduceus	1 peso	copper-nickel	—	30.00	150.00
Russia							
309	1992	cobra	10 roubles	aluminum-bronze center copper-nickel ring	300,000	—	3.00
331	1993	gecko	50 roubles	aluminum-bronze center copper-nickel ring	300,000	—	1.75
St. Helena							
7	1978	sea serpent	1 crown	copper-nickel	—	—	3.00
7a	1978	sea serpent	1 crown	silver	95,000,p	—	13.50
Ascension Island							
1	1978	sea turtle	1 crown	copper-nickel	—	—	3.50
1a	1978	sea turtle	1 crown	silver	95,000,p	—	15.00
2	1978	sea turtle	1 crown	silver	367	200.00	250.00
St. Helena - Ascension							
5	1984	sea turtle	50 pence	copper-nickel	—,p	1.25	2.50
St. Thomas & Prince Islands							
46	1990	sea turtle	3,500 dobras	silver	750,p	—	175.00
51	1992	sea turtle	10,000 dobras	gold	500,p	—	300.00
Seychelles							
20	1974	sea turtle	10 rupees	copper-nickel	—	2.00	4.50
20a	1974	sea turtle	10 rupees	silver	25,000,p	—	15.00
28	1976	sea turtle	10 rupees	copper-nickel	50,000	2.00	4.50
28a	1976	sea turtle	10 rupees	silver	29,000,p	—	15.00
37	1977-1978	sea turtle	10 rupees	copper-nickel	—	2.00	3.50
72	1993	sea turtle	25 rupees	silver	1,000,p	—	40.00
59	1988	sea turtle	100 rupees	silver	—,p	—	25.00
60	1988	sea turtle	100 rupees	gold	—,p	—	45.00
29	1976	sea turtle	1,000 rupees	gold	6,000,p	—	225.00
61	1988	sea turtle	1,000 rupees	gold	5,000,p	—	250.00
Singapore							
69	1988	dragon	10 dollars	nickel	300,000	12.00	17.50
69a	1988	dragon	10 dollars	silver	25,000,p	—	35.00
71	1989	snake	10 dollars	nickel	250,000	8.00	16.00
71a	1989	snake	10 dollars	silver	25,000,p	—	35.00
73	1988	dragon	500 dollars	gold	4,000,p	—	800.00

Table 1. Checklist of Modern Coins Featuring Herpetozoa (cont'd)

KM#	Date	Animal Pictured	Denomination	Metal	Mintage	Value (US$) Low	Value (US$) High
72	1989	snake	500 dollars	gold	2,500,p	—	1,100.00
31	1983-1984	dragon	10 dollars	gold	20,000,p	—	BV + 7%
Slovenia							
7	1992-1993	salamander	10 stotinov	aluminum	>1,000,000,p	—	0.25
Solomon Islands							
23	1988	crocodile	50 cents	copper-nickel	—	—	2.50
29	1990	crocodile	50 cents	copper-nickel	—	—	2.50
17	1983	crocodile	10 dollars	copper-nickel	202	—	22.50
17a	1983	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	425,p	—	55.00
9	1978	crocodile	100 dollars	gold	3,422,p	—	200.00
189	1983	crocodile	100 dollars	gold	268,p	—	275.00
Somalia							
40	ND	sea turtle	25 shillings	copper-nickel	100,000	3.50	8.00
40a	ND	sea turtle	25 shillings	silver	20,000,p	—	50.00
40b	ND	sea turtle	25 shillings	gold	200,p	—	1,250.00
Spain							
163	1989	sea serpent	40,000 pesetas	gold	49,000,p	—	675.00
Spain: Olot							
1	1937	caduceus	10 centimos	iron	25,000	80.00	160.00
Switzerland: Basel							
199	1809-1810	dragon	5 batzen	silver	—	12.50	275.00
Switzerland							
514	1879	dragon	5 francs	silver	30,000	50.00	275.00
Thailand							
221	1988	snake	10 baht	nickel	—,p	—	2.00
Tonga							
4	1967	giant tortoise	1 seniti	bronze	>500,000,p	0.10	1.00
27	1968	giant tortoise	1 seniti	bronze	>500,000,p	0.10	1.00
5	1967	giant tortoise	2 seniti	bronze	>500,000,p	0.10	0.75
28	1968-1974	giant tortoise	2 seniti	bronze	>225,000,p	0.10	0.75
Turks & Caicos Islands							
64	1988	iguana	1 crown	copper-nickel	—	—	4.50
64a	1988	iguana	1 crown	silver	25,000,p	—	30.00
26	1978	dragon	25 crowns	silver	—,p	—	45.00
36	1978	dragon	50 crowns	gold	266,p	—	175.00
Tuvalu							
7	1976-1985	sea turtle	1 dollar	copper-ncikel	>41,000	1.00	4.00
Vatican City							
79	1963-1965	snake	10 lire	aluminum	270,000	0.75	2.00
206	1988	snake	10 lire	aluminum	—	0.25	1.00
Vietnam: Annam							
240	ND	dragon(s)	2 tien	silver	—	45.00	250.00
378a	ND	dragon(s)	2 tien	silver	—	42.50	250.00
249	ND	dragon(s)	1/4 lang	silver	—	50.00	300.00
261	ND	dragon(s)	1/4 lang	silver	—	62.50	350.00
350.1	ND	dragon(s)	1/4 lang	silver	—	50.00	300.00
350.2	ND	dragon(s)	1/4 lang	silver	—	50.00	300.00
350.3	ND	dragon(s)	1/4 lang	silver	—	50.00	300.00
375	ND	dragon(s)	1/4 lang	silver	—	62.50	350.00
422	ND	dragon(s)	1/4 lang	silver	—	62.50	350.00
184	ND	dragon(s)	3 tien	silver	—	67.50	375.00
185	1833	dragon(s)	3 tien	silver	—	67.50	375.00
186	1834	dragon(s)	3 tien	silver	—	67.50	375.00
239	ND	dragon(s)	3 tien	silver	—	70.00	400.00
260	ND	dragon(s)	3 tien	silver	—	67.50	375.00
259	ND	dragon(s)	3 tien	silver	—	67.50	375.00
373	ND	dragon(s)	3 tien	silver	—	70.00	400.00
379	ND	dragon(s)	3 tien	silver	—	70.00	400.00
347.1	ND	dragon(s)	3 tien	silver	—	70.00	400.00
347.2	ND	dragon(s)	3 tien	silver	—	70.00	400.00
369	ND	dragon(s)	3 tien	silver	—	67.50	375.00
369a	ND	dragon(s)	3 tien	silver	—	45.00	250.00
370	ND	dragon(s)	3 tien	silver	—	45.00	250.00
246	ND	dragon(s)	4 tien	silver	—	70.00	400.00
188	ND	dragon(s)	5 tien	silver	—	70.00	400.00
247	ND	dragon(s)	5 tien	silver	—	70.00	400.00
261	ND	dragon(s)	5 tien	silver	—	80.00	450.00
347A	ND	dragon(s)	5 tien	silver	—	100.00	550.00
372.1	ND	dragon(s)	5 tien	silver	—	80.00	450.00
372.2	ND	dragon(s)	5 tien	silver	—	80.00	450.00

Table 1. Checklist of Modern Coins Featuring Herpetozoa (cont'd)

KM#	Date	Animal Pictured	Denomination	Metal	Mintage	Value (US$) Low	High
374	ND	dragon(s)	5 tien	silver	—	80.00	450.00
381	ND	dragon(s)	5 tien	silver	—	80.00	450.00
382	ND	dragon(s)	6 tien	silver	—	100.00	600.00
181a	ND	dragon(s)	7 tien	silver	—	140.00	750.00
181b	ND	dragon(s)	7 tien	silver	—	140.00	600.00
181	1832	dragon(s)	7 tien	silver	—	90.00	500.00
182	1833	dragon(s)	7 tien	silver	—	70.00	400.00
183	1834	dragon(s)	7 tien	silver	—	35.00	200.00
183a	1835	dragon(s)	7 tien	silver	—	90.00	500.00
238	ND	dragon(s)	7 tien	silver	—	175.00	1,000.00
244	ND	dragon(s)	7 tien	silver	—	90.00	500.00
258.1	ND	dragon(s)	7 tien	silver	—	70.00	400.00
258.2	ND	dragon(s)	7 tien	silver	—	90.00	500.00
258a	ND	dragon(s)	7 tien	silver	—	100.00	600.00
347b	ND	dragon(s)	7 tien	silver	—	150.00	850.00
347c	ND	dragon(s)	7 tien	silver	—	150.00	850.00
368	ND	dragon(s)	7 tien	silver	—	70.00	400.00
371	ND	dragon(s)	7 tien	silver	—	100.00	600.00
383	ND	dragon(s)	7 tien	silver	—	150.00	850.00
384	ND	dragon(s)	8 tien	silver	—	150.00	850.00
385	ND	dragon(s)	9 tien	silver	—	175.00	1,000.00
187	ND	dragon(s)	1 lang	silver	—	120.00	650.00
187a	ND	dragon(s)	1 lang	silver	—	135.00	750.00
371	ND	dragon(s)	1 lang	silver	—	135.00	700.00
376	ND	dragon(s)	1 lang	silver	—	225.00	1,250.00
377	ND	dragon(s)	1 tien	gold	—	325.00	1,500.00
402b	ND	dragon(s)	2 tien	gold	—	400.00	1,800.00
280a	ND	dragon(s)	2½ tien	gold	—	—	3,250.00
375	ND	dragon(s)	2½ tien	gold	—	400.00	1,750.00
207	ND	dragon(s)	3 tien	gold	—	550.00	2,700.00
208	1833	dragon(s)	3 tien	gold	—	550.00	2,700.00
206c	1834	dragon(s)	3 tien	gold	—	550.00	2,700.00
206d	1835	dragon(s)	3 tien	gold	—	—	2,000.00
285	ND	dragon(s)	3 tien	gold	—	550.00	2,700.00
286	ND	dragon(s)	3 tien	gold	—	550.00	2,700.00
413	ND	dragon(s)	3 tien	gold	—	550.00	2,700.00
373b	ND	dragon(s)	3 tien	gold	—	600.00	3,000.00
379b	ND	dragon(s)	3 tien	gold	—	550.00	2,700.00
433	ND	dragon(s)	3 tien	gold	—	1,000.00	5,000.00
436	ND	dragon(s)	3 tien	gold	—	550.00	2,700.00
380	ND	dragon(s)	4 tien	gold	—	650.00	3,300.00
402a	ND	dragon(s)	4 tien	gold	—	—	7,000.00
374b	ND	dragon(s)	5 tien	gold	—	1,000.00	5,000.00
414c	ND	dragon(s)	5 tien	gold	—	1,000.00	5,000.00
414d	ND	dragon(s)	5 tien	gold	—	1,000.00	5,000.00
381	ND	dragon(s)	5 tien	gold	—	1,000.00	5,000.00
382	ND	dragon(s)	6 tien	gold	—	1,100.00	5,400.00
—	ND	dragon(s)	7 tien	gold	—	1,200.00	6,000.00
—	1832	dragon(s)	7 tien	gold	—	1,200.00	6,000.00
206	1834	dragon(s)	7 tien	gold	—	1,200.00	6,000.00
206b	1835	dragon(s)	7 tien	gold	—	1,200.00	6,000.00
283	ND	dragon(s)	7 tien	gold	—	1,200.00	6,000.00
284	ND	dragon(s)	7 tien	gold	—	1,300.00	6,600.00
278	ND	dragon(s)	7 tien	gold	—	1,200.00	6,000.00
368b	ND	dragon(s)	7 tien	gold	—	1,200.00	6,000.00
411	ND	dragon(s)	7 tien	gold	—	1,200.00	6,000.00
414b	ND	dragon(s)	7 tien	gold	—	1,200.00	6,000.00
402.1	ND	dragon(s)	7 tien	gold	—	1,200.00	6,000.00
402.2	ND	dragon(s)	7 tien	gold	—	1,200.00	6,000.00
383b	ND	dragon(s)	7 tien	gold	—	1,200.00	6,000.00
384b	ND	dragon(s)	7 tien	gold	—	1,400.00	7,000.00
385b	ND	dragon(s)	9 tien	gold	—	1,500.00	8,000.00
414	ND	dragon(s)	1 lang	gold	—	2,500.00	12,500.00
376b	ND	dragon(s)	1 lang	gold	—	2,700.00	13,500.00
South Vietnam							
3	1953	dragon(s)	50Xu	aluminum	15,000,000	1.50	12.50
Vietnam							
37	1988	dragon(s)	10 dong	copper-nickel	—	—	7.50
44	1993	*Diplodocus*	10 dong	copper-nickel	—	—	14.00
25	1988	dragon(s)	100 dong	silver	3,000	—	42.50
45	1994	*Edaphosaurus*	100 dong	silver	—,p	—	45.00
Western Samoa							
78	1988	sea snake	50 tala	gold	30,000,p	—	120.00

Bull. Chicago Herp. Soc. 31(6):119-122, 1996

HerPET-POURRI

by Ellin Beltz

Ploughshares vanish

Allen Salzberg of the New York Turtle and Tortoise Society sent the following E-mail recently, regarding a theft of critically endangered ploughshare tortoises, *Geochelone yniphora*: "72 juveniles and 2 adult females were stolen from the Amphijoroa Forest Park in Madagascar last week. . . . Details are sketchy of who and what, but it is known they are headed for the pet trade. The nearest phone is miles away and news will be trickling in. For those who don't [realize] how serious this is: There are less than 400 [*yniphora*] known in the world. The wild populations are threatened by habitat destruction. The Forest Park project was an attempt to raise these turtles in captivity, scientifically, for eventual release once the habitat problems have been solved. Now all that work is down the tubes and the future of the species is very, very gloomy. Please be advised that if anyone tries to sell you one, no matter how many seemingly legal papers he or she has . . . and [you] would like to help, send the information to . . . the . . . two major sponsors of the project: John Behler, Bronx Zoo, (718) 212-5157, or Lee Durrell at the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust, telephone +44 1534 864 666, fax +44 1534 865 161, e-mail <ldexec@itl.net>. Your name will be held in strict confidence." Another source of information on this theft is through the WWF Global Network, http://www.panda.org/, or by contacting John Newby, Africa/Madagascar Programme, WWF International, Switzerland, telephone +41 22 364 9261, fax: +41 22 364 4238. Later reports indicated that half the hatchlings from the only breeding group in captivity were taken from a locked compound surrounded by a chain-link fence. The Malagasy head of the breeding station, Mr. Mamy Razandrimamilafiniarivo, currently attending courses in Endangered Species conservation in Jersey said, "I am devastated that half the work of ten years could be wiped out so suddenly."

Poisonous turtles of the Caribbean?

"The Zanzibar Revolutionary Government is conducting investigations to establish what kind of poison killed [24] persons who ate turtle meat on the island. . . . The government's chief chemist told the press . . . his office had already received the shell of the turtle, samples of the blood of the dead people, and utensils used in the cooking of the animal. The turtle was fished out last week at Vitongojini in Chake Chake District, Kusini Pemba region, and its meat was cut into pieces for sale. About 201 people are said to have eaten the meat. . . . Minister for Agriculture, Brigadier General Adam Mwakanjuki, said poisonous turtles originated from Caribbean islands and that they had been injected with the poison to prevent fishermen from eating them. He said this was because of the turtle trade boom on the islands that greatly threatened their survival. . . . " [*The Guardian*, March 22, 1996, from Fiona Clark] Scott Eckert from Hubbs Sea-World Research Institute wrote that "Marydele Donnely (Program Officer for the IUCN/SSC Marine Turtle Specialist Group), Dr. Karen Eckert (Executive Director of the Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Conservation Network: WIDECAST), and Dr. Anne Meylan (Florida Marine Research Institute), have already sent a large quantity of information to the Government of Zanzibar. Karen and Marydele were contacted directly by the[m] . . . last week and through them . . . [were put] in contact with the World Health Organization and the Center for Disease Control. . . . The allegation of Caribbean turtles being 'toxified' to harm persons eating the turtles is absolutely without merit, and it is virtually impossible for Caribbean turtles even to get to the coast of Zanzibar."

Frozen herps wanted

"The leather industry has long had a love affair with the hides of certain snakes and lizards; currently the trade stands in the millions of dollars in the U.S. alone. While CITES rules and regulations appear to regulate this trade, enforcement is difficult. . . . Identification of a snake species from . . . the toe of a . . . shoe or comprising the whole of a watch strap is no easy chore. Without certification of the identification of species imported, the CITES rules provide little protection. The National Fish and Wildlife Forensic Laboratory is the only identification laboratory in the country working toward providing species-level identification of wildlife used in producing commercial products. Right now, we are in need of Asian species of snakes and several species of varanid lizards. If you are associated with an institution, or know of a breeder, hobbyist, or researcher who has material of this type, please help me find him/her. I am in a position to offer: 1) tax deduction verification for market value of donated materials; 2) loan of ice chests, coolers, etc., for transport; 3) free packing material and the loan of 'blue' ice packs; 4) prepaid overnight mailing labels (FedEx prepaid if necessary) for getting the material to me . . . in return for whole FROZEN (no alcohol, no formalin) specimens of taxa currently (and projected) in the leather trade. Virtually any medium- to large-size snake from Asia counts (medium being *Elaphe obsoleta* or *Pituophis melanoleucus* size), as well as many of our larger rattlesnakes (*Crotalus atrox, C. adamanteus, C. horridus*, etc). I also need all *Varanus* except *V. salvator* and *V. exanthematicus* (unless you have some with accurate collection data). Collection data not required. If you can help, please consider it. I will have these specimens tanned and will retain the skulls and skeletons here in our comparative osteology collection." Contact Steve Busack by E-mail at <Steve_Busack@mail.fws.gov> or by telephone at (541) 482-4191.

Turtle-Safe® shrimp campaign launched

At a news conference on April 25 in Houston, Texas, the ASPCA, The Fund For Animals, The Humane Society of the United States joined Earth Island Institute in announcing a Turtle-Safe® Shrimp Eco-labeling Campaign. The coalition of over 30 groups intends to end the slaughter of endangered sea turtles by the shrimp fishing industry in U.S. waters. The groups feel that the U.S. government has not gone far enough in enforcing turtle excluder device (TED) use and propose that a consumer-powered campaign may eventually be more effective. Shrimpers who sign onto the program will have their catch certified as "Turtle-Safe®" and will be able to use the

logo on their boats and product, according to Todd Steiner, Director of the Sea Turtle Restoration Project of Earth Island Institute. "Don't eat shrimp unless it's Turtle-Safe®," added Carole Allen of Help Endangered Animals–Ridley Turtles (HEART), a Houston-based organization which has spearheaded the coalition-building effort. LightHawk, the "Wings of Conservation," is supporting the campaign by providing "eyes in the skies." They will be flying sea turtle conservationists over Gulf Coast beaches, searching for stranded sea turtles and monitoring the activities of the shrimp fleet. Federal data shows a strong correlation between sea turtle strandings and shrimping effort. Contact Todd Steiner <seaturtles@earthisland.org> for more information.

Nifty way to keep in touch

On April 25, Colleen Coogan <Colleen_Coogan@CCGATE.SSP.NMFS.GOV> posted a "how-to" guide to getting a copy of the proposed 1996 amendments to the TED regulations from the Government Printing Office website at <http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/aces/aaces002.html>. "[First] select the database to search from the list given: Federal Register, Volume 61, [then] enter the document ID number in the field labeled 'Search Terms': 011696D, [and] press the button labeled 'Submit.' This should find the proper regulation, dated 24 April, 1996. To view the entire regulation, select 'Text.'" I tried this and it worked. In brief, the rules propose requiring "the use of top-opening hard turtle excluder devices (TEDs) in certain areas, and strengthening other existing sea turtle conservation measures during the 1996 shrimping season," according to the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). "These proposed changes would provide permanent management measures and would likely alleviate the need for emergency restrictions such as those that have occurred in recent years. . . . Comments on this proposed rule must be submitted on or before June 10, 1996, to the Chief, Endangered Species Division, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910." Late comments are also acceptable, but may not be included in the agency reply to comment.

What has the right-of-way?

"The state of Ohio is proposing a new highway, I-73, . . . to connect Toledo to Columbus, Ohio. In so doing, it will pass through several areas noted for biological diversity. It will pass just south of the Delaware Wildlife Area in Delaware, Ohio. While the proposed highway will not, to the best of my knowledge, directly contact the wildlife area, there is some concern that run-off from the highway could easily enter the wetlands and ephemeral ponds in the Wildlife Area and the surrounding area. These ponds are used annually for breeding [by] salamanders, frogs and toads. In addition, the Wildlife Area is known for its breeding bird population, including waterfowl and wetlands species that rely upon the water to survive. The Olentangy River also runs through the proposed highway area. The Olentangy is one of the more scenic rivers in Ohio and hosts many species of fish, invertebrate, and some amphibians and reptiles. Occasionally, mudpuppies can be found in the Olentangy and less common salamanders can be found in its tributaries. This is due primarily to the water quality and the geology of the area. . . . Environmental impact studies have not yet been done, but should be strongly considered. Meetings on the issue . . . have been held. So far the votes have been in favor of the new highway, despite local opposition. . . . If there is a strong enough public outcry, additional votes and opportunity for public comment [may] occur. The U.S. Representative from the Delaware, Ohio, area is John Kasich. Central and District offices of ODOT should also be contacted as it is ODOT that will consider opposition to the project and rank it, along with other statewide projects. The Central ODOT office: Jerry Wray, ODOT, 25 S. Front Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215. The District ODOT office: Jack Marchbanks, ODOT District 6, 400 E. William Street, Delaware, OH 43015." Gregory Watkins-Colwell, April 29, 1996.

Hiss "cheese"

The Garter Snakes: Evolution and Ecology by Douglas A. Rossman, Neil B. Ford, and Richard A. Seigel, "is the first comprehensive review of the genus *Thamnophis* in nearly ninety years. The book includes color plates of all species (many never previously figured in color); extensive discussion of ecology, behavior, and captive care; and a modern key to all species—as well as species-by-species summaries of the systematics and natural history of the 30 different garter snakes now recognized. Of particular interest are the descriptions of lesser-known species in Mexico. . . . This up-to-date, appealing book, written by the world's leading authorities, will be extremely useful not only to herpetologists but also to conservationists, ecologists, pet owners, and other readers generally interested in natural history. . . ." This book will soon be available through the CHS Mail Order Service.

Yeah!

The long-awaited publication of the Wisconsin Herpetological Atlas Project [WHAP], *Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin* by Gary S. Casper was recently announced via e-mail: " . . . softcover . . . new distribution maps for all species of amphibians and reptiles in Wisconsin . . . updates published ranges with over 450 new distribution records collected by . . . a scientific program of the Milwaukee Public Museum, Inc." All proceeds from the sale of this book go towards funding the Herp Atlas Project, which continues to collect data on the biogeography of Wisconsin amphibians and reptiles. Future publications, including a new hardcover field guide, are planned. The CHS Mail Order Service will soon offer this book.

Frequently Answered Question #2

"Is *Xenopus laevis* a protected species, despite the fact that it was introduced?" Answer: "It is not protected per se, but its possession and importation in California are illegal without a permit. Permits are normally only granted to institutions. The simple reason is that Fish and Game doesn't want them spread around any more than they have already been. About 20 years ago *X. laevis* was found, apparently reproducing, in a creek in northern California. This was several years after it had been established in Southern California, and all the conjecture that up north would be too cold for these frogs proved groundless.

The greatest concern was that the creek is part of the vast Sacramento–San Joaquin River drainage, home to very substantial anadromous fish and native anuran populations, potentially vulnerable to clawed frog predation. The effort to eliminate the frog from the creek was very involved, very expensive, and ultimately successful only because waterflow could be controlled via dams, the creek was small, and the frogs had only invaded a limited area. It could easily happen again, and extirpation might not be so successful next time, and that is why possession of these frogs [in California] is illegal." Sean Barry <sjbarry@ucdavis.edu>

Turtle book for kids

Turtles by Anita Baskin Salzberg and Allen Salzberg (of the New York Turtle & Tortoise Society) is aimed at the grade 3 to 7 readership, but is described as "perfect for any turtle book collection for all ages." The authors are selling the book for $20, autographed on request. Write Allen Salzberg, 67-87 Booth Street - 5B, Forest Hills, NY 11375-3124.

FAQ #2.1

"Is *Xenopus* protected, even though it is introduced?" Answer: "I assume you mean in the U.S.? Possession of *Xenopus laevis* is prohibited in some areas because it is such a rugged species. It used to be used for pregnancy testing in the 1940s and it got out. . . . They are tough competition for the local frogs for a few reasons: they have a sense of smell (apparently most frogs don't); they will eat anything, even if it is not moving; they can be very aggressive when necessary. Despite all that, you can get them in 'grow frogs from tadpoles' kits . . . [although] you can't have *Xenopus* shipped to certain states. I don't remember the whole list, but [it includes] California (where they have established a presence) and Hawaii (which is sensitive about foreign organisms)." Mark S.

Turtle rookery "in the way"

"The Sri Lankan government is currently presiding over a decision to allow the construction of an oil refinery on 1,200 hectares of land bordering the Bundala Wildlife Sanctuary on the south coast of Sri Lanka (south coast measures approx. 250 km) . . . one of the most ecologically important wetlands in the country . . . [which was] declared protected under the "Ramsar International Convention for the Protection of Wetlands." The sanctuary provides wintering grounds for thousands of migratory birds, . . . 149 bird species have been recorded to date. The 48 species of mammal fauna recorded in the sanctuary include the leopard and the Asian elephant. The 16 km of coastline forming the southern border of the sanctuary provides rookeries for the green, olive ridley, leatherback, loggerhead and hawksbill turtles. Breeding population numbers for the turtle species are unknown but described as significant. . . . [Several] government departments and NGOs have submitted objections to the refinery project to the government's Technical Evaluation Committee. . . . These organizations are protesting about various issues from destructive environmental impacts due to oil spills, terrorist attacks and construction oversights, to insufficient positive socio-economic impacts and inadequate national economic benefits (apparently, the Sri Lankan treasury will only receive 2.25 percent of revenue). . . . Although the project will provide 800 jobs to members of the local (and generally impoverished) fishing communities, the protesting organizations are worried that the local environment will be significantly damaged by oil contamination if the refinery goes ahead. However, despite these protests there is a general feeling that the refinery project will be given the go-ahead by the Sri Lankan government because the project proponents have a lot of political clout. I have been asked to gather documents and materials from around the world that illustrate the potential negative environmental impacts of oil spills. These materials will be used in workshops held in local communities on the South coast which aim to educate local communities about potential hazards of oil spills. These sorts of materials are in desperately short supply in Sri Lanka and most of the communities on the south coast have absolutely no idea about oil spills as they have never encountered anything of the sort. The Turtle Conservation Project (TCP) is particularly interested in obtaining information, pictures, videos, etc. about oil spills that have directly affected turtle rookeries and feeding grounds. I would be most grateful if anybody could send such items to the Turtle Conservation Project, 14/ A, De Saram Road, Mount Lavinia, Sri Lanka, Fax: 94 1 732371, E-mail: <tcp@sri.lanka.net>. If anybody knows of any fax numbers, E-mail, postal contact addresses of organizations that have this sort of information please send me their details to the E-mail address given above. .. Thanks very much to all those who wrote to the Sri Lankan government regarding turtle conservation in Sri Lanka. Today, the TCP was granted permission to carry out "in situ" nest protection and rookery research on the south coast by the government's Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWLC). We will begin the program in July. . . . Writing letters to governments in support of causes really does work . . . and in this case the TCP's work towards the conservation of turtles in Sri Lanka would not have been possible without such letters. . . ." Yours, Peter Richardson

They *were* "in the way"

From the United Kingdom: "Dear Ellin: Latest on the newt story. Looks like the Lord Hanson versus the newts conflict has been resolved with the not-surprising result of Mega International Developer 1, newts 0. According to the latest issue (#15) of the British Herpetological Society Newsletter, half of the newts' habitat at a Site of Special Scientific Interest (i.e., please leave well alone) is going to be destroyed in creating a new town called Hampton. This requires a massive translocation of 30,000 great crested newts (Britain's rarest and protected urodele) and reluctantly the Conservation Committee of the BHS have agreed to join a liaison group set up by English Nature (a Governmental body) and the developers, Hanson Land. Three thousand newts have already been translocated, let's hope they've forgotten their way back home." Dave Blatchford, May 10, 1996.

Drugging reptiles

Someone tried to administer liquid medications to a "medium-sized Russian tortoise" which wouldn't say "aah." Brian Lindsay replied: "You'll need a friend to help you. What we

do at the clinic is have one person grab the two front legs and pull them out of the shell and hold them. The other person should have the medication in a syringe. The person with the syringe should tap the tortoise on the beak until it gets really mad and bites the syringe. After it bites the syringe slowly dribble in the medication and wait for the tortoise to let go of the syringe. It works for us."

Drugs and reptiles

"In the U.S., drugs worth up to $26 million a year have been found in animal imports. But Samuel LaBudde of the Endangered Species Project said, 'Only five per cent of shipments are inspected. The real value of this contraband may be approaching $500 million every year. . . . ' Interpol has uncovered at least one case of snakes stuffed with narcotics at Stockholm airport. And Jean-Patrick Le Duc of the Switzerland-based Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species has confirmed that his organization is investigating the links between drug smugglers and the trade in animals. The relationship between organized criminals such as the Chinese Triads, the Japanese yakuza, Russian gangsters and the Mafia, as well as the Cali and Medellin cocaine cartels in Colombia, and the $5 billion-a-year illegal trade in wildlife is well established..." [Electronic Telegraph, April 29, 1996, from James N. Stuart.]

FAQ #2.2

"Is *Xenopus* protected, even though it is introduced?" Answer: "...The intent of the ban (apparently) is to prevent further introductions; because of that, I suspect F&W wouldn't enforce it if they found somebody who was demonstrably catching and executing *Xenopi*, or something like that. On a related note, the bullfrog is protected as a game species in Oregon, though it's an introduced monstrosity that wreaks havoc with any number of sensitive native species. You can take all the red-legged frogs you want, if the bullfrogs have spared any, but you need a fishing license to take bullfrogs." Nathan Tenny, Qualcomm, Inc., San Diego CA, http://www.qualcomm.com/~ntenny/

Abnormal, eerie quiet

Scientific research in the wilderness in and around Yosemite National Park documents "a large-scale collapse of an entire community of frog species. . . . All seven native species of frogs and toads in the Yosemite region have declined since early in the century. Three of the species have disappeared from the still largely pristine study area. . . . Researchers say the new study, published in the current issue of the journal *Conservation Biology*, provides some of the best evidence that the declines are a long-term problem. The researchers, Charles Drost, who was a zoologist with the National Park Service at the time of this research and is now with the National Biological Service, and Dr. Gary Fellers, an ecologist with the National Biological Service, took advantage of a survey done in 1915 by some of the country's leading zoologists. . . . [Drost and Fellers] consistently turned up far fewer frogs and toads than did their predecessors. Three species, the red-legged frog, the foothill yellow-legged frog and the Great Basin spadefoot, were not found at any of the original or new sites searched. . . ." Only non-native bullfrogs were doing better in 1992 than in the earlier study. Many factors were studied and, while fish "cannot be assigned all the blame. . . [they have] played a role. Before people began stocking trout heavily in the lakes and streams in the Yosemite area in the 1920s, no fish were present at elevations above 4,000 feet. Researchers on the 1915 survey noted that in the few places where fish had been introduced, frogs were essentially absent. The introduced trout eat eggs, tadpoles and adult frogs. . . . Other causes of the declines are unclear. The culprits might include chemical pollution, disease and increasing ultraviolet light." [*New York Times*, April 30, 1996, from Gary Fellers]

Thanks to everyone who contributed to this column, particularly my E-mail correspondents who posted 309 messages during my recent three-week vacation. Next month, back to the clippings. My "mail-pile" was 19 inches high and I'm about half through it. I should know better than to leave town! Watch for a resumption of normal, columnar behavior in the July issue.

Herpetology 1996

In this column the editorial staff presents short abstracts of herpetological articles we have found of interest. This is not an attempt to summarize all of the research papers being published; it is an attempt to increase the reader's awareness of what herpetologists have been doing and publishing. The editors assume full responsibility for any errors or misleading statements.

GROWTH OF AMERICAN ALLIGATORS IN THE EVERGLADES

G. H. Dalrymple [1996, Copeia 1996(1):212-216] notes that the Everglades offer a harsh environment for the American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*), having a subtropical climate with low productivity and a management history of ever-changing canal building and water delivery. Based on a past growth study by other workers, he hypothesizes that the "Everglades Alligator" may be a stunted version of the species, coping with a superficially paradoxical environment: a seasonal wetland with fluctuating productivity but year-round high temperatures. The objective of this study was to compare the growth of alligators from a different area (Shark Valley) within the southern Everglades with the results of the past study to determine if the low growth rate is generally true for the region. Six hundred fifty alligators were captured and marked during the study period (1985–1991). There were 97 recaptures of 79 alligators (35 young-of-the-year and 44 juveniles and adults). The growth rate based on these data (13.6 cm total length per year) is nearly identical to the 13.3 cm calculated from the past study performed in a different region of the southern Everglades. Compared with Louisiana alligators, Everglades alligators show slow growth, and mature at a smaller size, at a greater age. The author concludes that resource limitation is the likely explanation for the current condition of Everglades alligators.

NEW SPECIES OF *COLOSTETHUS* FROM VENEZUELA

D. J. Meinhardt and J. R. Parmelee [1996, Herpetologica 52(1):70-77] describe a new species of dendrobatid frog, *Colostethus parkerae*, from the Guiana Highlands in southeastern Venezuela. It is distinguished from all other *Colostethus* by having an orange-yellow throat in life and by lacking both pale longitudinal stripes and distinct dark markings on the chest or belly. The specific name is a patronym for Dr. Nancy Parker, who served as undergraduate advisor to the senior author.

TURTLES OF NEPAL

J. C. Mitchell and A. G. J. Rhodin [Chelonian Cons. and Biol. 2(1):66-72] present observations on the natural history, distribution, morphology, ecology, and exploitation of the freshwater and terrestrial chelonians of Nepal. They include data on 10 of the 11 species of chelonians recorded from Nepal and confirm the previously presumed presence of *Melanochelys tricarinata* and *Aspideretes hurum*. An additional six species may occur in Nepal as well. They document a range extension for the flapshell turtle, *Lissemys punctata*, and provide new information on the life history and growth of the black pond turtle, *Melanochelys trijuga*, and the tricarinate hill turtle, *M. tricarinata*. Exploitation of native chelonian species for the curio artifact trade in Kathmandu is also described.

SEX IDENTIFICATION IN JUVENILE IGUANAS

J. A. Rivas and T. M. Ávila [1996, Copeia 1996(1):219-221] were consistently able to determine the sex of hatchling and juvenile green iguanas (*Iguana iguana*) by probing to determine the dimensions of the cloacal pouch. The authors note that it was easy to determine the sex of hatchlings by eversion of the hemipenes, but that this became very difficult in five-month-old iguanas. In this study the authors opportunistically collected 468 recent iguana hatchlings and assessed the sex of all individuals by determining the presence or absence of hemipenes. For a subsample of 84 individuals cloacal width and cloacal pouch depth were measured with a caliper to the nearest 0.05 mm. Both width and pouch depth were significantly greater in males ($p < 0.01$), and there was very little overlap between males and females in either measurement. Samples of five-month-old and 14-month-old iguanas were also measured. The authors suggest that juvenile iguanas larger than hatchlings and up to one year old are best sexed by measurement of the cloacal width or the cloacal pouch depth, but nowhere in the paper do they set forth explicit rules for determining sex based on these measurements.

EVOLUTION OF SNAKE TOXINS AND VENOMS

K. V. Kardong [1996, Herpetologica 52(1):36-46] expounds upon the distinction between the biological roles and the physical properties of the oral secretions of snakes. The medical meanings of the terms "toxic" and "venomous" to describe health risks from snakebite make these same terms ineffectual when used in evolutionary studies of snake oral secretions. From the snake's standpoint, a venom is certainly toxic, but a toxin is not necessarily a venom. The term toxin describes only a property of the oral secretion, its laboratory pharmacology; the term venom describes its biological role, how it is actually used by the snake in its natural environment. Failure to distinguish an oral secretion's property from its actual adaptive role has led to confusion when interpreting snake behaviors, feeding strategies, and evolutionary events. This has been especially true in colubrid snakes where the Duvernoy's gland has often been considered to be little more than a poor man's venom system. In fact, the Duvernoy's system in most colubrids may not be a venom system at all, at least not primarily, and its role in the biology of these snakes may be related instead to problems of prey handling and/or digestion. Even in truly venomous snakes, what is called a venom is in fact a mixture of oral secretions with multiple functions. Therefore in functional and evolutionary studies of snake oral secretions, it is not sufficient nor useful to make conclusions about the biological roles of these secretions from their pharmacological and physiological properties alone (e.g., toxicity, color, viscosity). This can be done safely only by examining the survival consequence (if any) of the oral secretion when actually deployed by the snake in its natural environment.

HERP-ACROSTIC #10 *by Mike Dloogatch*

1 V	2 L	3 R	4 S		5 G	6 A	7 N		8 K	9 W	10 G		11 T	12 J	13 S		14 N	15 B	16 L	17 M	18 G	19 H	20 O	
21 T	22 A	23 U	24 K		25 J		26 K	27 E	28 X	29 O	30 M		31 Q	32 P	33 K	34 H	35 D	–	36 S	37 A	38 V	39 W	40 X	41 T
42 J	43 O	44 R		45 K	46 P	47 G	48 I	49 A		50 K	51 P	52 O		53 I	54 G	55 B	56 T	57 X	58 U	59 W		60 K	61 X	62 A
63 D	64 Q	65 E	66 G		67 N	68 T	69 G		70 Q	71 K	72 J	73 O	74 A	75 W	76 F	77 V		78 J	79 G	80 W	81 P	82 I		83 R
84 D		85 J	86 Q	87 T		88 G	89 S		90 U	91 W	92 C	93 A	94 G		95 O	96 N	97 V	98 C		99 K	100 T	101 A		102 M
103 P	104 J		105 K	106 D	107 H	108 B	109 O	110 A	111 U	112 S		113 F	114 D	115 T	116 Q	117 P	118 R	119 W		120 K	121 S	122 T		123 T
124 X	125 E	126 V	127 W	128 A	129 N	130 M		131 P	132 K	133 I		134 W	135 P		136 B	137 Q		138 X	139 C	140 V	141 W	142 J	143 T	144 K
	145 U	146 G		147 V	148 G	149 P	150 A	151 R	152 K	153 F		154 H	155 D	156 P	157 E	158 S	159 G		160 V	161 C	162 G		163 P	164 T
165 S	166 M	167 L	168 J	169 H	170 G	171 K	172 D	173 X	174 U		175 J	176 R	177 O		178 E	179 T		180 B	181 K	182 Q		183 A	184 N	185 E
186 V	187 T	188 R	189 U		190 X	191 K		192 C	193 V	194 I	195 K	196 A	197 M	198 F		199 W	200 U	201 P	202 K	203 G	204 H	205 B	206 X	
207 G	208 O		209 S	210 V	211 J	212 Q	213 T	214 G	215 K															

How to solve this puzzle: The diagram, when filled in, will contain a quotation from a published work on herpetology. The numbered squares in the diagram correspond to the numbered blanks under the WORDS. The letter at the upper right of each square indicates the WORD containing the letter to be entered in that square. The WORDS form an acrostic: taking the first letter of each in order spells out the name of the author and the title of the work from which the quotation is taken. The solution will appear in next month's *Bulletin*.

CLUES **WORDS**

A. *Chrysemys picta* (two words).
183 22 93 62 150 74 49 128 6
196 101 110 37

B. Egg.
15 180 55 136 108 205

C. *Bothrops microphthalmus* inhabits these mountains.
139 161 98 92 192

D. Newborn.
155 63 114 84 172 35 106

E. Batrachian TV celebrity.
157 185 125 27 178 65

F. One might expect *Salamandra atra* in these mountains.
76 198 113 153

G. Whit Gibbons' 1983 book describing some of his adventures studying reptiles and amphibians (four words).
10 66 69 47 94 5 170 88 207
162 18 148 146 159 79 54 203
214

H. Covered with bristles or small spines.
34 204 154 107 169 19

I. Glass eel.
133 53 194 82 48

J. *Saururus cernuus* (two words).
12 142 211 175 72 168 78 85 25
42 104

K. E's lament (five words).
171 45 215 99 181 120 152 71 26
132 60 50 202 8 144 33 105
195 24 191

L. Brookfield, for instance.
16 2 167

M. Noted Philippine herpetologist (last name only).
17 130 166 197 30 102

N. Crepitaculum.
184 129 7 67 14 96

O. Manta.
177 52 43 73 29 208 109 20 95

P. Author of *There's a Frog in My ~~Throat~~ Stomach* (first and last names).
201 32 163 46 156 131 103 135 51
81 117 149

Q. Town in southern Illinois' Shawnee Hills (two words).
212 31 182 86 70 64 137 116

R. _____ milksnake.
176 44 151 3 83 188 118

S. Trionychid.
36 165 89 4 112 121 158 209 13

T. A firework in the form of a pellet, that on burning expands to form a coiled ash (two words).
123 21 56 164 11 100 68 115 179
187 213 87 122 143 41

U. Spend the summer in a state of suspended animation or torpor.
58 174 189 145 23 200 90 111

V. Like a "red albino" corn snake.
160 1 193 77 97 38 126 186 147
210 140

W. Ill-advised stunt, involving close contact between a large venomous snake and its handler (three words).
141 134 119 39 9 199 59 127 80
75 91

X. Alternative name for the order Anura.
206 28 138 40 61 173 57 190 124

Advertisements

American Federation of Herpetoculturists: A nonprofit national membership organization of herpetoculturists, veterinarians, academicians and zoo personnel involved in the captive husbandry and propagation of amphibians and reptiles. Membership includes highly acclaimed magazine, *The Vivarium*, dedicated to dissemination of information on herpetocultural accomplishments, herp medicine, breeding and maintenance, field studies and adventures, enclosure design and much more. AFH membership is $26. Send information requests to: AFH-News, P.O. Box 300067, Escondido CA 92030-0067.

Attention: A database (studbook) for Egyptian tortoises (*Testudo kleinmanni*) is available to persons who currently own Egyptian tortoises and are interested in long-term captive breeding of the species. The purpose of this studbook is to keep a large diverse gene pool of captive tortoises to avoid long-term problems associated with inbreeding. There is no charge for this service. Interested persons should call Dan at (303) 347-0394 (evenings only please) or fax (303) 347-1172 (24-hour). [CO]

For sale: rats and mice—pinkies, fuzzies and adults. Quantity discounts. Please send a SASE for pricelist or call Bill Brant, *THE GOURMET RODENT*, 6115 SW 137th Avenue, Archer FL 32618, (904) 495-9024.

For sale: murine-pathogen-free rats and mice available in all sizes, live or frozen: pinkies, fuzzies, crawlers, small, medium and large. Frozen crawler mice in lots of 2000, $.17 each. Also available, full grown hairless mice. FOB shipping point. Master Card accepted. Call (518) 537-2000 between 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. or write SAS Corporation, 273 Hover Avenue, Germantown NY 12526 for prices and additional information.

For sale: high quality feeder mice. Shipped UPS Next Day Air. All mice are properly processed to insure a quality product. Fourth year of production and supply of frozen feeder mice. Prices: pinks, $25/100; fuzzies, $30/100; weanlings, $35/100. Also available are 4 oz.+ rats, $100/100. Quantity discounts available. The Mouse Factory, P.O. Box 85, Alpine TX 79831, (915) 837-7100, Ray Queen.

For sale: In stock, Flex-watt and Ultra-therm heating products. **Frozen rodents** always available. Mice: pinks–crawlers, 3/$1; weanlings, 40¢; subadult, 50¢; adults, 65¢; large adults, 75¢. Rats: small, 85¢–$1; medium, $1.25–2.00; large, $2.25–2.75; jumbo, 3/$10. Call on quantity discounts [note: discount on orders picked up at CHS meetings]. Live rodents available at higher prices. **Available now**: newsletter/catalog—many unique/hard-to-find herp husbandry items. Send business-size SASE for catalog, or call. Scott J. Michaels, D.V.M, Serpent City, P.O. Box 657, Island Lake IL 60042, (815) 363-0290.

For Sale: **Reptile D-lights.** Our 8% is the first and only fluorescent light bulb that duplicates the UV-B output of the sun while having an excellent color rendition (CRI 91). Let your reptile make *exactly* the right amount of vitamin D. Stop under- or overdosing with all those powders. A must-have for iguanas, uromastyx, bearded dragons and all diurnal basking lizards. Get yours now! Available in 18″, 24″, 36″, 48″. $34.95 each plus shipping. In California please add 7.75% sales tax. Dealer inquiries invited. Scott Solar (909) 627-3274; 9 – 9 Pacific Time or; Reptek@aol.com anytime. For Animal Use Only.

For sale: reptile cage disinfectant and deodorant. Kills many types of infectious disease detrimental to herps. $3.91 for 2 oz (makes 1 gallon). Wholesale and quantity prices available. Make checks payable to Bengal Pets, Inc., 1088 Chapman Road, Jesup GA 31545, (912) 530-6384.

For sale: used lab-style rat and mouse cages, assorted styles available, $8–15. Pick up at Midwest and eastern U.S. herp shows or central Florida Expo. Call for sizes/prices and show dates. Rob and Amy Zerkle, (606) 273-9811 phone or (606) 224-7032 fax. [central KY]

For sale: used mouse-breeding racks, 36 trays per rack, complete with water bottles, trays and fresh breeding stock, $360 per rack. Very space efficient (17″ × 55″ × 80″h). Discounts available on multiple racks. MC/VISA accepted. The Gourmet Rodent, (904) 495-9024.

For sale: "Let's Give Turtles a Brake" bumper stickers. Dramatic drawing of box turtle vs. tire printed in black and orange. plus New York Turtle and Tortoise Society telephone number. Send check, made out to NYTTS, to Allen Salzberg, 67-87 Booth Street - 5B, Forest Hills, NY 11375-3124.

For sale: amphibian and reptile books. New, out of print and rare, over 4500 listed. My new 1996 96-page general natural history book list, which includes herpetological books as well, is also available. Send $2 for postage, refundable with any purchase, to: Herpetological Search Service & Exchange, 117 E. Santa Barbara Road, Lindenhurst NY 11757.

For sale: Available now: baby–young Aldabra tortoises, 2½–10″, absolute gems! Also, adult breeder Savu pythons, 2+-year captives and high-yellow striped ball pythons, beauties! Inquire. Also expected in 1996: Pythons—womas, blackheads, rings, jungle carpets, bloods, Children's and green trees. Boas—Hogg Islands, Madagascar trees, Brazilian rainbows, Bolivian and Brazilian redtails, emerald trees, Dumeril's and sand boas. Tortoises: Aldabras, redfoots, marginateds, leopards and Hermann's. Lizards—leucistic leopard geckos. If you're not already on my mailing list, please send a one-time fee of $3 for 1996 list, all future lists and color photos. Hours: 9 A.M. – 6 P. M., Mon–Fri; Sat 9 A.M. – Noon Eastern Time. Dick Goergen, P.O. Box 225, Alden NY 14004, (716) 681-4518.

For sale: two female leopard tortoises, 6″, high yellow from 24″ adults, Gregor stock, $175 each; redfoot hatchlings, $175. All of the above are captive hatched. Marc, (708) 597-6172.

For sale: still thinning out turtle collection. One 7″ mata mata, $200; two 4″ Australian snakeneck turtles, *Chelodina longicollis*, $150 each; one 5″ redbelly sideneck, *Emydura subglobosa*, $50; one 6″ female diamondback terrapin, $60. Wayne Roepke, (847) 398-3733.

For sale: three male and three female captive born and raised adult blue-tongued skinks (*Tiliqua s. scincoides*), $900/group; 15″, 4-year-captive adult mata mata, $500; adult orange bearded dragons, $250; captive hatched spurred tortoises, 5″, $175. Richard Fife, (520) 378-4059. [AZ]

For sale: two male and two female captive raised Timor monitors, one female has produced eggs, $650. Dan, (312) 275-4716.

For sale: captive-bred Dumeril's monitors, *Varanus dumerilii*, $330 (10% discount to herp society members, $297). Unrelated bloodlines hatched January '96 and May '96. Mike, (770) 987-3933. [GA]

For sale: one male and two female water dragons, one breeding pair and one separate female, $80 each, $145/pair. Liz, (913) 897-8037. [KS]

For sale: 1996 prospective hatchlings. Trans-Pecos ratsnakes, $35 each; Baird's ratsnakes, $25 each; Mexican hognose, $35 each [permit needed in Illinois]; western hognose, $25 each [permit needed in Illinois]; prairie kings, $25 each; California kings, $25 each; greybands, various locations, $100 and up; *ruthveni*, $75 each; Durango mountain kings, $100 each; Mexican black kings, $40 each; Mexican milksnakes, $50 each; Pueblans, $50 each; red milks, $35 each; albino speckled kings, $50 each; *thayeri*, $100 each; Arizona mountain kings, $125 each; rosy boas (*roseofusca*), $75 each. Prices subject to change. Quantity discounts. Steve Mitchener, 2928 Kerry Lane, Oklahoma City OK 73120, (405) 748-6566 after 6 P.M. Central Time.

For sale: c.b. hatchling snakes. Arizona mountain kings, $100; Mexican milks (*annulata*), $55; eastern milks, $10; Yunan rat snakes (*Elaphe taeniura yunanensis*), $70. Henry Cohen, 24 St. Johns Place, Buffalo NY 14201, (716) 881-6724.

For sale: tricolors, albinos and a few secret projects. Send SASE for free price list. Robert Applegate, P.O. Box 338, Campo CA 91906, (619) 478-5123. Also, free husbandry consultation by phone, as a service to the herp community.

For sale: captive-bred snakes. Blood pythons, Burmese pythons, Kenyan sand boas, black rat snakes, bull snakes. Will deliver in Chicago metro area or ship from O'Hare Airport. Joan Moore, (312) 528-4631.

Advertisements (cont'd)

For sale: green tree pythons, all localities; jungle carpets, German bloodline; emeralds; Amazon tree boas; redtails; blood pythons; ball pythons; Brazilian rainbow boas; chocolate Arizona rosy boas, new locality; San Matias rosy boas; pure *thayeri* (Chorro Canyon white phase, orange milk phase, peach Leonis); 3 locality grey-bands; orange *annulata*; striped Honduran milks; red milks (heterozygous for hypomelanism). CHONDRO, INC., P.O. Box 16192, Ft. Worth TX 76162, (817) 293-2451.

For sale: five male and six female Brazilian rainbow boas, *Epicrates c. cenchria*, born 5/24/96 from brilliant orange male and high iridescent female. Vet-checked and all eating-guaranteed, $225 or trade. Garry Roberts, (708) 867-1078 after 6:00 P.M.

For sale: JUNGLE CARPET PYTHONS (*Morelia spilota cheynei*). Hatchlings from the finest bloodlines in the country—adults are beautiful black and yellow and usually under six feet long. Well started on pinks, $350 each. Also c.b. Borneo blood pythons and northern bluetongue skinks. Bill Montgomery, P.O. Box 656, Elgin, Texas 78621, (512) 285-5520 (days) or (512) 285-9631 (evenings) or E-mail <Tiliqua@aol.com>.

For sale: entire "best of my best" collection—exclusively captive-bred and born including proven breeding stock. This collection is of my finest carefully selected stock after 15 intensive years with reptiles. Two male and four female Colombian redtail boas (*Boa c. constrictor*) breeding stock, $250/pair, $350/trio and ten excellent highly selected yearlings, $60 each; one male and one female Brazilian rainbow boas (*Epicrates c. cenchria*), outstanding pure Lamar young adult breeding stock, $400/pair; one male and one female Surinam redtail boas (*Boa constrictor* ssp.), premier top quality Brian Sharp young adult breeding stock, $450/pair and ten yearlings, $120 each; one male and two female blue-tongue skinks (*Tiliqua s. scincoides*), c.b. '94, Graham stock with beautiful color and pattern, $450/trio; one male and one female Mexican black kingsnakes (*Lampropeltis getula nigrita*), c.b. '94, Gillingham stock, completely black and patternless, $75/pair. Daniel Gibson, (916) 795-2073. [CA]

For sale: **Chondros, chondros, chondros!** 1996 is the year of the chondro! Eugene and Trooper are ready to send your own personal choice green tree python from the world's largest and most genetically diversified collection of green tree pythons, second to none. Do not miss this opportunity to experience the privilege of raising your own c.b.b. baby chondro. All babies will have shed two or more times, guaranteed feeding on their own. Data cards, genealogy charts and scientific reprints, all you need to ensure your many years of joy with the finest chondros in the world. Also available, 1- to 2-year-old breeder selects from numerous existing genetic colonies. Invest in the very best! Other pythons and boas available. Call for more info, Ophiological Services, (352) 495-3075 or fax (352) 495-2952.

For sale: pair of Papuan pythons, three-year captives, $600/pair; three adult male yellowhead bearded dragons, $125 each; adult female Mexican rosy boa, $150; adult male mid-Baja rosy boa, $175. Midwest Reptile Breeders, (515) 280-6560 (if you get the answering machine, please specify which animals you are talking about). [IA]

For sale: DIAMOND PYTHONS. Third consecutive year producing these unique and beautiful animals. Also jungle carpets and Dumeril's boas. Ten color prints of diamond pythons, $7.50 postpaid. Send SASE for price list. Eric Skov, HC60 Box 175, Wells NV 89835, (702) 752-3909.

For sale: juvenile ('95) and three male and one female adult desert sand boas, *E. miliaris*, $125; two male and one female two-year-old Dumeril's boas, *Acrantophis dumerili*, 3–4′, $450; juvenile ('95) olive pythons, *Morelia o. olivaceus*, $700; one 10′ adult male Australian olive python, $1100. All adult snakes are long-term captives. Expecting in '96 — *Eryx colubrinus*, *E. conicus* and *E. johni*; *saslowi* rosy boas; Dumeril's boas; Australian olive pythons. David Sorensen, 4100 N. 78th Street, Milwaukee WI 53222, (414) 463-6164.

For sale: one male and one female albino labyrinth Burmese, c.b. '94, Mark Bell stock, female is 10–11′, male is 8′, beautiful yellow, ready to breed, $4500/pair; 10–11′ female hetero albino labyrinth Burmese, c.b. '94, $1250; one male and one female albino Queretaro (*ruthveni*) kings, c.b. '93, gorgeous, plus one male and one female heteros, c.b. '92, all ready to breed, $6000/group; four female Kenyan sand boas, from subadults to proven breeders, average colors, $75–150 each; 3½′ male jungle carpet, nice color, Sipperly stock, $425; one male and one female Malaysian bloods, 4′, nice deep red, $500/pair; 5½′ female Malaysian blood, 30 lbs, nice red, proven breeder, $375; one male and one female Borneo bloods, c.b. '95, very nice color, $160/pair. Call/fax (619) 265-7557. [San Diego]

For sale: exclusively captive-bred and born, many offspring available at this time. Boa constrictors (a specialty, many races and subspecies: Colombian, albino Colombian, northern Amazon Basin redtails, Hog Island, Argentine, southern Brazilian, Dominican clouded); pythons (Borneo short-tail, green tree, Macklot's, jungle carpet, spotted, ball); rainbow boas (Brazilian, Colombian, Costa Rican, Argentine); many exceptional colubrids (Louisiana pines, Costa Rican milks, Honduran milks, Veracruz milks, Andean milks, corns, Everglades rats, Taiwan beauties and more). 1996 price list available soon. Call, write or fax for additional info. **Arco Iris Herpetoculture**, 1016 Andover Street, Clinton MS 39056, (601) 924-1409 phone, (601) 924-9766 fax. VISA / MC accepted.

For sale: Send SASE to CRC, P.O. Box 0731, Las Vegas NV 89125-0731 for brochures and list of species available. Limited bookings available for guided tours of herpetological collection sites in Nevada. Call/fax (702) 471-0240. Look for our ad on the Internet, <http://www.accessnv.comm/crc>.

Free: CHS back issues and many journal articles referring to TSD. Marc, (708) 597-6172.

Pet-sitting service: Complete in-home pet and plant care, specializing in reptiles and other unique pets. Dogs and cats welcome with open arms, midday dog walking. Experienced and dependable service by devoted animal lovers, serving Chicago and suburbs, reasonable prices, fully insured and bonded. Ask about our habitat consultation and custom-made cages. Exotics & More, (312) 728-5457 or page us at (708) 750-3688.

Software: **TRACS**™ record keeping and breeding software for IBM and compatibles. TRACS™ Professional, a full system, $129; TRACS™ *Lite*, for the hobbyist, just $39.95. Add $5 s&h, $10 outside U.S. Send for a working demo for $10 (cost may be applied toward purchase). Or download demo free via Internet at <http://www.herp.com/tracs/>. Send check or money order to Leapin' Lizards, 23852 Pacific Coast Highway, #375, Malibu CA 90265.

Tours: Join CHS member Henry Cohen and herpetologist/author Dr. William Lamar on an Amazon riverboat for the herp (and/or birding, fishing etc.) adventure of a lifetime. Eight-day trip departs Miami November 2, 1996. Longer extensions available. Very limited space available. Call Henry Cohen at (716) 881-6724 or **Greentracks** at (800) 9-MONKEY.

Video: *Rattlesnake Hunting*, a 60-minute video by a 30-year veteran collector. Don't miss this one! It's as close to being in the field as you can get. (Not a slick commercial production.) Send check or money order for $19.95 plus $3 postage & handling to: D. Wheeler, 2705 Sunset Trail, Riverwoods IL 60015. Allow 4–6 weeks for delivery.

Wanted: sand boas (*Eryx elegans*, *E. jayakari*, banded *E. johni*, *E. muelleri* and *E. somalicus*). David Sorensen, 4100 N. 78th Street, Milwaukee WI 53222, (414) 463-6164.

Wanted: Egyptian tortoises (*Testudo kleinmanni*). Dan, (303) 347-0394 (evenings only pleas) or fax (303) 347-1172 (24-hour). [CO]

Wanted: big-headed turtles; mata mata turtles; Mexican giant mud turtles (*Staurotypus triporcatus*); exceptionally large common snappers (45 lbs. & up); large alligator snappers (over 90 lbs.); spectacled caiman from Trinidad, Tobago and Surinam; dwarf caiman; smooth-fronted caiman; albino turtles (except red-eared sliders). Walt Loose, (610) 926-6028, 9:00 A.M. – 1:00 P.M. or after 11:30 P.M. Eastern Time.

Advertisements (cont'd)

Wanted: Styrofoam boxes, any size or shape so long as they're not flimsy, preferably with cardboard liners, willing to pay from $2 to $5. Bring to CHS meetings. Scott J. Michaels, D.V.M, Serpent City, (815) 363-0290.

Line ads in this publication are run free for CHS members — $2 per line for nonmembers. Any ad may be refused at the discretion of the Editor. Submit ads to: Michael Dloogatch, 6048 N. Lawndale Avenue, Chicago IL 60659, (312) 588-0728 evening telephone, (312) 782-2868 fax, E-mail <MADadder0@aol.com>.

Unofficial Minutes of the CHS Board Meeting, May 10, 1996

The meeting was called to order at 8:00 P.M. Board members Chris Lechowicz, Art Nohlberg, Jack Schoenfelder and Jenny Vollman were absent.

Officers' Reports

The minutes of the April board meeting were read, corrected and accepted. The Treasurer's Report was distributed and accepted. John Driscoll reported that the CHS currently has 1495 members. John also mentioned that former Membership Secretary Steve Spitzer recently lost his father. We extend our deepest sympathy to Steve and his family.

Committee Reports

Captive Bred Animal Sale: Joan Moore was not present to report.

Memorial Day Show: Tonya Maris reported all was going well and that the final committe meeting would be at her home on May 17.

Legislative: Chris Lechowicz was not present to report.

Library: Jenny Picciola reported nothing new at this time.

Shows: Jenny Vollman was not present to report. Tonya Maris spoke on her behalf to solicit more volunteers for the Little Red Schoolhouse show on June 9. Also, President Tony Rattin thanked the following people for their participation on Members' Night at the Field Museum: Gary Kostka, John Kostka, Audrey Vanderlinden, Gary Fogel, Ron and Dottie Humbert, Shelby Ortez and Jim Nesci. It was a great success.

Workshops: Nicole Marrello was not present to report.

Old Business

Tony Rattin has received written notice from Marcia Rybak announcing her resignation from the Board due to her having moved to California. He will appoint Nicole Marrello to the vacant Member-at-large position.

New Business

Brian Jones announced that he was moving, necessitating that other arrangements be made for the CHS answering machine.

Round Table

Jenny Picciola announced that a Frogs exhibit would be opening at the Shedd Aquarium on June 19 and would run for one year. It will feature 17 species.

Gary Kostka announced that he has been corresponding with Bob Jessup regarding the September 28–29 CHS show at the Shedd Aquarium. Gary is still seeking CHS members to exhibit animals; any member interested in volunteering should contact him.

The meeting adjourned at 8:55 P.M.

Respectfully submitted by the Recording Secretary,
Audrey Vanderlinden

The Tympanum

To everyone who participated in the third annual CHS Live Reptile and Amphibian Show:

I'd like to thank all the exhibitors for their time and effort. You really made this a wonderful way for the public to experience and learn about our animals and their care. I especially want to thank the following people for their hard work in planning the show for months in advance: Mike Dloogatch, Gary Fogel, Ron and Dottie Humbert, Joan Moore, Char Haguewood, Art Nohlberg, Audrey Vanderlinden, Bob Ryan, Brian Jones, Bill Jones, Nicole Marrello and Chris Lechowicz, Gary and John Kostka, John Driscoll, Jenny Picciola and her friend Vaughn, Elias Saltz, Ty Park of Mardel Laboratories, Phil Drajeske, Don Wheeler, Jim Nesci, Ben Entwisle, Bob Bavirsha, Lori King-Nava, our friend Iggy, Steve Spitzer and Jill Horwich.

I'd also like to thank these vendors for making the show a little more fun: The CHS Bookstore, Kongoni, Bag-O-Lizards, Art

Geco, *Reptiles* Magazine, Serpent City, Peticulars, the American Federation of Herpetoculturists (*Vivarium*), and Bush Herpetological Supply.

Special thanks to J. B. Bruederle, D.V.M., Burnham Park Animal Hospital, and Gery Herrmann, D.V.M., Mundelein Animal Hospital, as well as the University of Illinois Veterinary Medicine students for the time, energy and information they provided.

Super special thanks to Jenny Vollman, who really put in effort above and beyond what anyone had any right to expect.

Rest up for next year so we can make the 1997 Show even bigger and better than this year's. The more people get involved, the better we can make our Society. Thanks again, **Tonya M. Maris, Show Committee Chair**.

For all of the CHS members who took part in this year's Reptile and Amphibian Show at the Clarion O'Hare, I would personally like to take this opportunity to thank you all for your participation and support. Without your involvement and enthusiasm, this show simply would not exist. Every year this show depends on CHS members to actively come out and exhibit their personal collections of animals for viewing and to help educate the public in sorting out facts from fiction concerning reptiles and amphibians. This year was no exception; in fact we had our largest-ever turnout of CHS members exhibiting. From those of you who were exhibiting here for the first time to those dedicated members who show up year after year without fail, we count on and depend on you all. This year's show seemed to bring out a more enthusiastic and question-oriented public and from my viewpoint, everyone did an excellent job of answering those questions, over and over again. I personally hope that more of our CHS members will take an active role in these shows, not only in exhibiting, but also in planning and coordinating these events. Half the fulfillment comes from watching these ideas take shape and eventually become a reality. This show is about education and conservation of reptiles and amphibians through understanding. Again, thank you one and all for your hard work, long hours and support, which all went into the organization and completion of yet another successful show. Also, thank you to all the CHS members who couldn't participate, yet came out and paid their admission to view and support the show. Yours truly, **Gary Fogel, CHS Treasurer and member**.

News and Announcements

CAN YOU HELP?

The Division of Amphibians and Reptiles at the Field Museum seeks volunteers to assist in collection management projects. Volunteers at Field Museum play a vital role in the care and maintenance of the collections. Their contributions in processing specimens and library work greatly increase the museum's ability to serve the scientific community in research projects around the world. Assignments involve a variety of tasks such as specimen processing, library research and computer database verification. Available hours for volunteers are Monday through Friday.

The volunteer experience in the Division of Amphibians and Reptiles provides the opportunity to meet diverse people, make new friends, explore new avenues of learning and above all, to have fun while helping the museum in its mission to disseminate knowledge about the natural world.

If you are interested in learning more about the Museum's volunteer program, please contact Ms. Anita Morgan, Volunteer Coordinator, Department of Education, The Field Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, (312) 922-9410, extension 360.

SECOND ANNUAL MEPS CONFERENCE

Midwest Exotic Pet Seminars (MEPS) will present its second annual conference on March 21–23, 1997, at the Hyatt Regency Woodfield in Schaumburg, Illinois. MEPS' purpose is to produce a high-quality seminar addressing veterinary issues concerning all exotic pet species. This seminar will include basic information as well as advanced state-of-the-art topics directed primarily to veterinary practitioners. Fifteen hours of continuing education credit will be offered. Contact MEPS, % J. B. Bruederle, DVM, Burnham Park Animal Hospital, Chicago IL 60605, (312) 663-9200.

UPCOMING MEETINGS

The next meeting of the Chicago Herpetological Society will be held at 7:30 P.M., Wednesday, June 26, at the Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive, in Chicago. This is our annual **Show & Tell** meeting. All members are encouraged to bring a favorite animal and a cage or container in which to display it. Also, any members so inclined are welcome to come up on stage and tell us something about the animals they have brought.

The featured speaker at the July 31 meeting will be **Robert T. Zappalorti**, of Herpetological Associates, Inc. His topic will be "The Herpetofauna of the New Jersey Pine Barrens."

We are required to use the entrance on the west side of the museum. We have permission to use the staff parking lot to the west of the museum. Entrance to this lot is from McFetridge Drive, the wide street just to the south, between the museum and Soldier Field. There is also free parking available in the lot to the north of the museum. The #146 CTA bus goes directly to the museum. Unfortunately, it does not operate past 9:00 P.M. However, after the program anyone needing a ride to a CTA stop will have no trouble finding one—just ask any board member.

Turtle Club

The Chicago Turtle Club will meet Sunday, June 23, 1:00–3:30 P.M., at the North Park Village Nature Center, 5801 N. Pulaski, in Chicago.

ATTENTION: REPTILE & AMPHIBIAN BREEDERS AND VENDORS OF HERP-RELATED MERCHANDISE

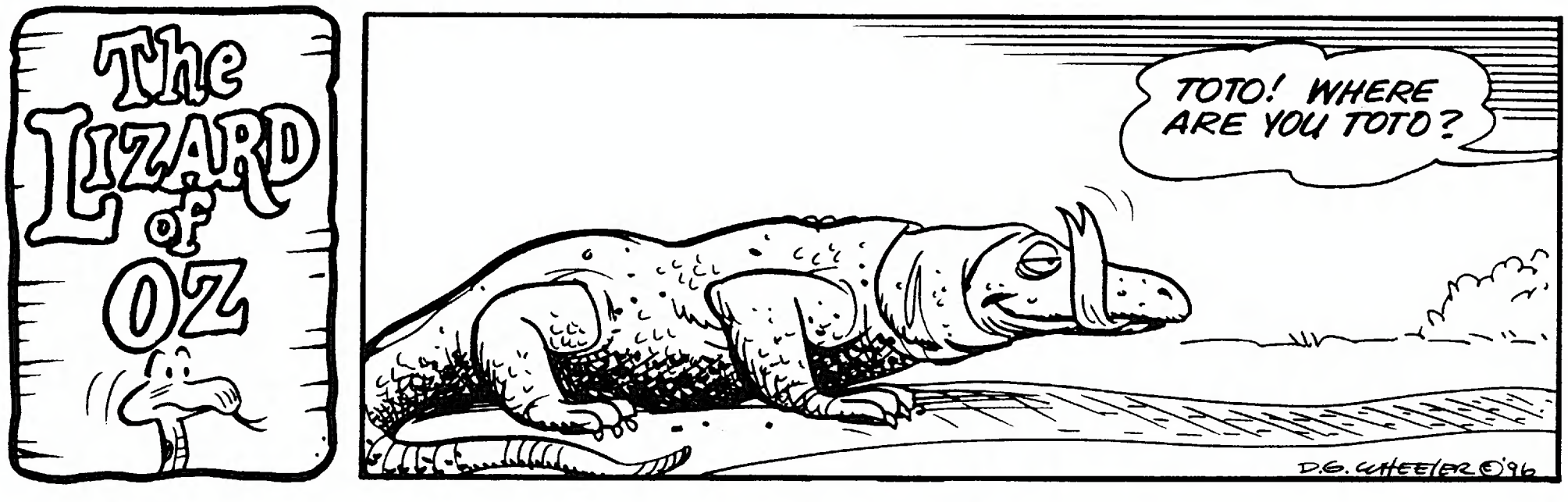
On Saturday, August 10, 1996, the Chicago Herpetological Society is sponsoring its first-ever sale of captive-bred reptiles and amphibians, to be held at the Clarion Hotel O'Hare, 6810 N. Mannheim Road, Rosemont IL 60018, from 10:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. Tables will be available for $40 each for the entire day. For more information phone Joan Moore at (312) 528-4631 or write to the Chicago Herpetological Society, 2060 N. Clark Street, Chicago IL 60614.

CHS LIBRARY SEEKS BOOK DONATIONS

Librarian Jennie Picciola and assistant librarian Renee Gralewski have generated a list of relatively inexpensive books that would make worthy additions to the CHS library. They are not able to stretch their budget to purchase these books, so they are counting on donations. They are eager to make these and any other donated books available through the library so that all members can benefit. The "wish list" is too lengthy to reproduce here but it will be on display at the library post during meetings.

Special thanks to Ron Humbert, who has been donating books throughout the years. Other sincerely appreciated recent additions are listed here with the donors' names in parentheses: *Cane Toad: An Unnatural History* (Ralph Shepstone); *Design & Maintenance of Desert Vivaria* (Tonya Maris); *Reptile Medicine and Surgery* (Marcia Rybak); *Yakinn the Swamp Tortoise* (Bob Gregorich); *Reptiles* and *Vivarium* magazines (Jill Horwich); several juvenile books (Jennie Picciola). The librarians invite all members to come by and explore the new additions.

THE ADVENTURES OF SPOT



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